

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2315.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B.



SIR JOSEPH DEVEREUX, MAYOR OF WINDSOR.



THE NORDENFELDT GUNS AT ALDERSHOTT.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th ult., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Michael Cuffe, Chaplain to the Forces, of the bridegroom, Surgeon-Major Charles MacDonagh Cuffe, C.B., of the Army Medical Staff, Aldershot, to Amy Blanche, the only child of W. J. Jones, Esq., of Jonesville, Corozal, Central America.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd ult., at his residence, William Albert Sanger, of Oxford-street, aged 43.

On the 21st ult., at Spencer Villas, Wandsworth, Maria, widow of the late George Hawthorne, Esq., aged 72. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2.
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: II. Kings xviii.; I Cor. xii. 1-28. Evening Lessons: II. Kings xix. or xxiii. 1-31; Mark vi. 1-14.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.
New Style began (this day being made the 14th), 1752.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.
Royal Zoological Society's Dog Show, Dublin (three days).
Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Coventry (two days).
Races: Sandown, Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.
Old Bartholomew's Day.
Royal Manchester and Liverpool and North Lancashire Agricultural Society Show, Liverpool (four days).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.
The Master Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield.
Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Stanford's "Elegiac Symphony," and Gounod's "Redemption"); evening concert at Shirehall.
Races: Croydon Meeting.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.
Gloucester Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m. (Handel's "Messiah"); evening, orchestral service.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.
Capture of the Malakhoff; fall of Sebastopol, 1855.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.		
August	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°				
19	30.213	61.8	52.9	74	6	76.0	51.2	N. E.	108	0.005	
20	30.079	63.6	51.1	66	5	78.1	48.1	E. S. W.	119	0.000	
21	30.121	68.4	56.6	68	5	79.7	58.4	S. W. S. W.	68	0.000	
22	30.151	66.3	57.6	75	8	74.2	58.1	W. S. W.	97	0.025	
23	30.240	61.9	45.8	63	1	73.2	52.2	N. E.	152	0.005+	
24	30.208	60.7	46.8	62	1	73.2	47.4	E. S. E.	107	0.004	
25	30.111	62.8	50.6	66	1	74.8	49.3	E. S. E.		0.000	

* Being cleaned. + Dew.
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.240 30.119 30.150 30.137 30.256 30.214 30.160
Temperature of Air .. 63.3° 65.4° 70.6° 71.5° 63.4° 64.6° 64.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 59.6° 59.8° 62.8° 65.6° 56.6° 55.1° 60.6°
Direction of Wind .. N. N. W. E. S. W. S. W. N. N. E. E. S. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 15	2 33	2 50	3 6	3 23	3 38	3 54
4 11	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 10	5 25	5 40

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEKDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets, 12s. 6d.; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

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Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.
Sept. 1 Dep. 11.25 a.m. Arr. 11.35 a.m. Arr. 12.30 p.m.
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(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to the above-named Stations at reduced fares.
TOURIST TICKETS, available up to Dec. 31, 1883, are also issued from London (Liverpool-street) to Fife, Scarborough, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland.
For further particulars see bills.
London, September, 1883. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

SWISS Postal Service.—During the Summer Season will be commenced the complete ALPINE ROUTES, as follows:—The Simplon, Spiglen, Bernhardt, Brünig, Furka, Oberalp, Schyn, Julier, Albula, Flüeli, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Lemvig, Bernina, Maloja, Aigle, Château d'Oex, Bulle, Saanen, Bulle, Rothggen, in the valley of the Rhodan; as also on the Routes Beckenhofen, Sarren, and Brunnen Einsiedeln. A regular Postal Service with comfortable Post Carriages with Coups and Banquettes. The fares are regulated by the Swiss Government. Extra post-carriages can be obtained on most of these routes; to secure which, or the ordinary courses, address—the Tourist Offices of Messrs. COOK and SON, GAZE and SON, and CAYGILL, in London.

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President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.
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The Full Band of the GRENADIER GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, will perform a Grand Selection of Music of the best Composers Daily from 3.30 to 9.45 p.m.
Admission 1s. on every weekday, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, One Guinea.
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In consequence of numerous inquiries at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets issued by The Interleaf or Leaflet Company, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

NEW INDEX TO VOL. LXXXII.
The New Index (consisting of Sixteen Pages) is now ready, price Fourpence; by post, Fivepence. For Summary of Contents, see Advertisement, page 215.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

Such glorious and timely weather as we have lately been enjoying is too rare a phenomenon to be passed over without special recognition and thankfulness. Cloudless skies and golden sunshine, warm but subdued, extending over a whole fortnight, had until this year become a tradition. We may rejoice that tourists, sportsmen, and yachtsmen should at length luxuriate in a charming holiday. But our much-tried farmers deserve the warmest congratulations. May we not hope that the sun of prosperity is now benignantly shining upon them? Once and again there have been careful estimates of the produce of the harvest. They are, after all, guesses from imperfect data. It is impossible to traverse wide districts by rail without believing in the promise of abundance, as well as admiring the beauty of the sylvan scene and sympathising with the toiling host that, with reaping-machine and sickle, are clearing the yellow fields of their precious fruits, and building up the goodly ricks of golden grain, fearless of mildew or blight. The smile of content that just now suffuses agricultural cheeks is possibly a safer index of the real state of things than elaborate statistics. A good all-round harvest, splendidly got in, means the addition of many millions to the national resources; and the prosperity of those who live upon the soil is the certain precursor of revived trade and extended commerce.

For a few weeks to come we may enjoy political repose. May any fresh outburst of platform oratory be long delayed! This time last year uncertainty, if not anxiety, overclouded the horizon. The flower of the British Army had embarked for Egypt on an expedition to put down the rebellion against the Khedive of Egypt. If the ultimate issue from a military point of view could not be doubted, no one then ventured to predict a short and brilliant campaign, nor ignored the possibility of grave European complications. At the present moment the land of the Pharaohs reposes securely and contentedly under our sway, and is grateful for our assistance in checking the pestilence that has decimated the population. But for the cholera visitation, no one would think of Egypt. Our army of occupation is a recognised fact. Tewfik Pasha and his subjects regard its presence as a safeguard, and the European Powers, France included, are in no haste to see our troops withdrawn from the Valley of the Nile, nor inclined to meddle with our plans for reorganising Egyptian institutions on an independent basis.

The circumstances under which Parliament has been prorogued are more auspicious than might have been expected. The Queen's Speech is the record of much good work brought to fruition, spite of tremendous difficulties and without any collision between the two branches of the Legislature. The tangible results of the amazing energy of the Government during the last fortnight of the Session are visible in the Royal Message, and in the recovery of a prestige which previous blunders and untoward incidents had tarnished. They owe much to the disunion and bad tactics of their opponents. The dual leadership

has not promoted the stability of the Conservative party, to whom the prudence of the Duke of Richmond and the reticence of Sir Stafford Northcote have been of greater service than the headlong rashness of the Marquis of Salisbury. With candid frankness, their chief newspaper organ admits that the Gladstone Administration is as strong and popular as when it took office in 1880. A long recess, which is not this year to be broken by an autumn Session, will give her Majesty's Opposition the opportunity of repairing past errors, and, if practicable, of giving greater unity to its counsels. The Liberals enjoy the advantage of being ranged under a leader whose supremacy is unquestioned. No one can deny that the veteran statesman who guides the helm of State has come out of all the trials, conflicts, and mistakes of the Session with an enhanced reputation.

Soon after Parliament rose, one of the difficulties that disturbed our foreign relations came to an end. The arbitrary arrest and detention of Mr. Shaw, the missionary at Tamatave, on obviously flimsy pretexts, excited much indignation throughout the country; nor did the earlier and obscure statements of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons tend to allay the general anxiety on the subject. On Monday it was officially announced in Paris that Admiral Pierre has satisfied himself that the charges against Mr. Shaw could not be sustained, and that he had been set at liberty on the island of Réunion. Apparently, this is not a very gracious way of terminating the affair. Why should this innocent missionary—after having been unjustly subjected to annoyance and hardship—be exiled to a French settlement instead of being landed in Madagascar? There is, however, no reason to distrust the repeated assurances of the French Government on the subject, fortified by the emphatic promise contained in the Royal Speech that, in connection with the Madagascar incidents, her Majesty's "attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights or liberties of my subjects." It would be unreasonable to doubt that, in due course, ample reparation will be made to Mr. Shaw. We may be sure that Lord Granville's attention to the subject will not be diverted till ample justice has been done.

This issue is the more probable in consequence of the moderate views that are in the ascendant in M. Ferry's Cabinet. It seems that the French demands upon the Hovas Government have been considerably abated. Admiral Pierre's successor will carry out with him proposals for a Protectorate over the north-west coast, and the right of acquiring land. But he will not march on the capital, nor insist upon the cession of Tamatave, nor claim any control over the policy of the native administration; and he will, it is said, waive the question of a pecuniary indemnity. The troubles and anxieties arising out of French aggressions have proved too much for Queen Ranavalana. That Sovereign, who for fifteen years has ruled Madagascar, died on July 13. During her exemplary reign a pacific and beneficent revolution has been effected. Idolatry has been renounced, cruel laws have been ameliorated, education promoted, Christianity protected, the slave trade abolished, and barbarous customs and institutions abrogated. To what extent this civilising process will be arrested by French aggression remains to be seen. The head that planned these reforms—that of the Prime Minister, her Majesty's husband—is still ready to direct Madagascar at this trying crisis.

Apart from the Madagascar imbroglio, our neighbours have enough on their hands. The death of the Count de Chambord, after a lingering and painful illness, though it may not immediately affect the stability of the Republic, removes an obstacle to the aspirations of French Royalists. The magnanimity and antique virtues of the deceased Pretender were overshadowed by his ludicrous and dogged impracticability, which some years ago cost him a Crown. The Comte de Paris, who succeeds to an empty title, though more a man of the world, is too cautious and phlegmatic to cause uneasiness to Republicans. He must be sorely tempted indeed ere he consents to unfurl the Legitimist or Orleanist flag, and then he is pledged to abide by the popular decision.

France is more immediately absorbed in her Asiatic complications. Despite one considerable check, her arms have triumphed in the conflict with the Annamites. The forts that guarded the approaches to Hué, the capital, have been bombarded and carried by storm, and the new Sovereign of the country has humbly sued for peace. The terms of the victors included a complete Protectorate over the Annamite Kingdom, and a heavy war indemnity. But the French have only commenced their arduous campaign. More reinforcements are being sent out with a view to strengthen the army that is to march upon Tonquin, operate upon the delta of the Red River, and encounter the Black Flags, if not the Chinese battalions assembled in their rear. The Chinese Empire is backing up the foes of France without declaring war, and its resources are boundless and close at hand. It might be easy enough to rout a foe within striking distance, but if the French have to seek him out amid the pestiferous marshes that abound in the estuary of a great river, their enterprise may prove to be arduous, if not disastrous.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In the account, in one of the morning papers, of the lying-in-state at Frohsdorf of the remains of the late Comte de Chambord it is stated that the mortuary catafalque was surmounted by the White Flag of the Royal House of France, with the Bourbon arms embroidered in gold on blue velvet, and the staff surmounted by a white fleur-de-lys. Would it be to incur the guilt of arch-heresy to express a grave doubt whether the White Flag has any claim to be considered the flag of the Royal House of France at all? I am not about to dogmatise on the matter; and I am far away from books of authority bearing on the subject. My simple impression is that the historic standard of the Royal House of France is on a field azure, three fleur-de-lys, or; and that until the Revolution of 1789 the white flag was simply a regimental colour, "la cornette blanche," borne by the senior companies of the French Maison du Roi. A regimental colour is not a Royal standard.

That azure is the Royal colour of the Bourbons is proved by the augmentation of arms given by Charles V. to the municipality of Paris. He granted them a "chef cousu" of azure, meaning France. The field of their shield was gules, that being the hue usually "octroyé" by the heralds to the bourgeoisie. And their shield bore a ship argent, convertible for white. Here we have blue, red, and white—the tints of the Revolutionary, Imperial, and Orleanist tricolour.

Mem.: I spoke hastily when I said that I was entirely without books on this subject. I brought Dr. Cobham Brewer's "Reader's Handbook" with me; but that eminent authority seems to be somewhat misleading as to the tricolour, which he describes as consisting of "the Bourbon white cockade with the blue and red cockade of the city of Paris combined." The city of Paris never had a cockade of blue and red; but in 1789 it had, as it has now, an escutcheon emblazoned in three colours—blue, red, and white.

Dr. Brewer ascribes the invention of the tricolour as a national badge to Lafayette. But Mr. Henry Swinburne, author of "The Courts of Europe at the Close of the Last Century," writes, two days after the capture of the Bastille in July, 1789, "They" (the Paris populace) "have taken the colours of the Duke of Orleans' livery—blue, red, and white—for their cockade. A few pages later Mr. Swinburne adds, "The Duke of Orleans is becoming popular. They call him *le Père du Peuple*." Now, here is a distinct upsetting by an eye-witness of the story that the tricolour was taken from the "colours" of the City of Paris. As for the deceased Comte de Chambord's passionate adherence to the *Drapeau Blanc*, and equally passionate hostility to the tricolour, the feelings of the illustrious exile are easily comprehensible. His historical education had been of a peculiar nature; and he laboured under the harmless delusion that the standard of Henri Quatre at Arques and Ivry was a white one. As for the tricolour, he had the more definite and disagreeable knowledge that it had been the badge of the Revolution, of the First and the Second Empire, and of the Monarchy of July.

But how prone we all are—even to the wisest—to run into absurdity on the subject of flags and their colours. We all remember the vehement burst of eloquence by which, in 1848, Alphonse de Lamartine succeeded in dissuading the Parisians from adopting the *drapeau rouge* in preference to the tricolour. "The Red Flag," he said, "has only made the circuit of the Champ de Mars soaked in the blood of the people. The Tricolour has made the circuit of the globe with our liberties and our glories." Alack! ages ago, and certainly at Agincourt, the armies of France fought under a red ensign. The famous Oriflamme was red—a little square banner of crimson silk, fringed with gold, which had served to enwrap the bones of St. Denis, and which Abbot Suger, of St. Denis, first brought into the field as one of the great vassals of Louis le Gros. The Oriflamme was not mounted on a staff, but was displayed on the breast of a man-at-arms.

I used the word "prone." Well, I suppose it means in one sense inclined, disposed, or apt. But here is a respected correspondent, "M. J. B.," Swallowfield, who draws my attention to a copy of verses printed, the other day, in the *St. James's Gazette*. The poem is headed "On the Beach," and the poet is describing the sensations of an idler by the seaside. The concluding stanza is as follows:—

I wonder how limpets stick on to a rock,
If that man isn't weary of rowing.
What may be exactly the state of the clock,
If it isn't high time to be going;
I wonder if zephyrs so soft and so shy
Can make anyone fresher and stronger;
And I wonder at last why the dickens should I
Remain prone on my back any longer.

Of course, the gentleman should have wondered why he remained *supine* on his back. Lying on his face only could he have been prone—*couché à plat ventre*, as the French put it. But my correspondent at Swallowfield is indignant. "Can you not," he writes, "say something in the 'Echoes' about 'prone on my back'?" It is the most delicious instance of modern ignorance of common Latin words that I have met with for some time.

Mem.: There is a capital way of avoiding blunders in the use of the words "prone" and "supine," in the sense of inclination in one direction or another; and that way is to study the rudiments of the science called anatomy. When you come to draw the bones and muscles of the human hand and arm, you will at once understand the difference between the attitudes of pronation and supination.

"Silly Season" in, cab fares and cabs generally "up" as a subject for discussion—that may be taken to be a customary condition of the social barometer at the end of August. There is, it is alleged, at present a great deal of distress among the London cab-drivers; and the correspondent of a contempo-

rary has proposed, somewhat paradoxically, to alleviate this distress by reverting to the old system of sixpenny fares for distances not exceeding a mile. His contention is that there are large numbers of persons who would like to hire cabs for short distances, but who are deterred from so doing by costliness of the present minimum fare—one shilling; and that the cab-drivers, although the first step in the mitigation of their distress would be the cutting down of their short-distance fares by fifty per cent, would ultimately derive a profit from the largely increased number of sixpenny fares. The argument reminds one of the old story of the speculative genius who, opening a restaurant, provided a dinner of soup, fish, entrées, joint, and pastry for a shilling. A friend drew from him the admission that he lost a penny three-farthings by every meal which he supplied; "but," he added, "it's the number that pays."

The cab-fare discussion has brought to the front a gentleman connected with the Amalgamated Cab-Drivers' Society, who, in a communication to a contemporary, expresses himself in the following remarkable terms:—

The discussion of cab-fares, such as is taking place in your widely-circulated journal, is calculated to produce false impressions. As the quality of the vehicle is one matter of public demand, the cost must be considered; and, as a great deal of time must be wasted (why?), it must be made good by an increased rate of fares to a point where the cost and demand would meet on equal terms. Neither myself nor any one else can say what would be a reasonable and proper fare for such a perambulating and promiscuous public service without some control on the issuing of licenses. The fare is regulated and limited by those who do not think it wise to limit the number of cabs to a living point. [Is a cab alive, and, if so, how many lives has it?] The driver who has not been able for months to balance his financial account is ready to make it balance by all possible means.

Does this last and darksome insinuation mean that the driver who has to pay the cab-master so heavily for the use of his vehicle and is unable to earn an adequate subsistence for himself and his family is ready to "balance his account" by extorting money from the public over and above his fare? For the rest, looking at the delightful ambiguity of the passages which I have italicised, I venture to think that the gentleman might find another and even more congenial sphere for his abilities in draughting Acts of Parliament. What a treasure he would be in drawing sub-sections to be subsequently interpreted by half a dozen tribunals (some one way and some another), and winding up with an appeal to the House of Lords!

The Amalgamated Cab-Drivers' Society, the gentleman continues, suggest that the cab service should be governed by a board composed of persons representing the three interests involved—the public, the proprietors, and the drivers, "allowing the public representatives to predominate the combined representations of the proprietors and drivers." Are the public representatives on such a board to be appointed or elected? If they are to be elected, it should certainly be by universal suffrage; and foreigners and country cousins should be allowed to vote. Those two last-named classes are the chief victims of cabmen who "by all possible means" are ready to balance "their financial accounts."

Touching the custom of "Borough English," I may inform at least twenty correspondents that what Mr. Powell, Q.C., in his exhaustive speech at Gloucester, glanced at as the "ribald" version of the origin of the custom, has long been held by competent authorities to be untenable. Borough-English has no connection with the mythical "Droit du Seigneur." But as respects the curiosities of land tenure in England, "G. W." (Weymouth) tells me that in the island of Portland, three or four miles from Weymouth, land descends in gavelkind, according to the custom of Kent; while in the manor of Wyke Regis, in or near Weymouth, the land descends to the eldest son; but, in some portions of the adjoining county of Somerset, the custom of Borough English prevails, and the land goes to the youngest son. Thus we have three distinct systems of land tenure concurrent in one comparatively small district.

My correspondent, in his very interesting communication, adds that at Portland, when land is sold, the seller and the buyer go into the parish church, and, in the presence of two witnesses, sign a document called "a Church gift." No such custom prevails in any other part of Dorset. The "Church Gift" dimly recalls the "pot de vin" of a French land-conveyance. But I hope that the parson of Portland gets something substantial when the "Church gift" is signed.

Mem.: I have not the slightest idea of what the French "pot de vin" means, at present. I have a Code Napoléon at home; but it is a copy of the first edition, and I had it so splendidly bound (green morocco extra, gold tooling, eagles, wreaths of laurel, "N's," Imperial bees, and all that kind of thing) that I am almost afraid to open it, lest, thumbing, I should spoil it. Do you know the story of the nobleman who complained to his bookbinder—a very eminent bookbinder—that one of the volumes which he had just received from him did not close properly. "My books not close properly!" cried the astonished and indignant bookbinder. "P'raps your Lordship will just let me have a look at it." The volume was handed to him, and an expression of horror pervaded his countenance. "Why, I'm blessed," he exclaimed, "if your Lordship aint been a readin' of it!"

I am afraid that my brains are going a woolgathering. Is it normal stupidity; or the decrepitude of "slow consuming" age; or the heat of the weather (we have had three weeks of gloriously scorching weather at Brighton), or is it that I have been trying (with my elbows on the desk, my head between my hands, and a wet towel round my head) to read and understand Mr. Sinnett's "Esoteric Buddhism"? There must be some reason for my inability to understand what on earth (or in the heavens above the earth) the Balloon Society of Great Britain can have to do with the Legal Treatment of the Intemperate? Yet recently, on this subject, in the lecture-room of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, a paper was read by the Chaplain of

Clerkenwell Prison. Balloons, fishes, inebriates, and Clerkenwell Prison: that way madness must surely lie. A reverend gentleman, described as the "Hospitalier" of St. Thomas's Hospital, took the chair. Now, as we all know, on the authority of the late Bishop Blomfield, that it is the duty of an Archdeacon to perform archidiaconal functions, the business of the "Hospitalier" of a Hospital is, I conceive, to be hospitable. I fail, however, to read that the proceedings at the Westminster Aquarium included the proposal of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts.

The general unanimity of the Balloonists as to the expediency of subjecting tipsy people to lengthened terms of imprisonment was slightly disturbed by a gentleman who pithily asked, "If a person chose to get drunk, why was he not to be allowed to get drunk? Was the State prepared, and would the State be ever prepared, to undertake to deal with the domestic habits of the people, so as to make the prison, practically, an infirmary and a sanatorium for drunkards?" But things were speedily set right, from the Blue Ribbon point of view, in a speech from an M.R.C.S., who, arguing from experience as a police surgeon and parochial doctor, remarked that the present law was absolutely useless, either as a preventive or reformatory measure. "He would extend the system tried in Scotland of sending inebriates to certain islands in the Firth of Clyde, and would deport to the Pacific Islands our growing hereditary class of inebriates."

Deportation to the Pacific Islands. Good. By balloons, of course. But what do the Scotch do when they get their inebriates to the "certain islands" in the Firth of Clyde? Is an island life necessarily conducive to sobriety? Trinculo, shipwrecked on the enchanted island, certainly did not turn teetotaler, although last week I expressed a hope that Mr. Burnand (your health, Mr. B., in a single glass of Heidseck's dry Monopole) would make Trinculo a wearer of the Blue Ribbon; and as for Caliban, he found in the bottle a sweet solace for the boredom of insular life.

But a word with Mr. F. C. Burnand. In this week's *Punch*, and in the racy, lively, cheery paper "Another Little Holiday Cruise," the First of living English Humourists asks incidentally why Rob Roy Macgregor should have said that his "foot" was "on his native heath"? Why not his "feet"? Now, Rob Roy was a mountaineer. He had often to scale crags and follow rugged and declivitous paths; and if, Mr. Burnand, you will be so kind as to turn to Dante ("Inferno," Canto I.) you will find why a mountain traveller has excellent reason for alluding to his "foot" rather than his feet.

The mention of the "Highland Rogue" as the irreverent chap-book printer of old London Bridge dubbed Sir Walter's hero, reminds me that Lord Archibald Campbell, that stanch friend to the Garb of old Gaul, has written a very sensible letter to the *Daily News* protesting against the "army contractors" (or army accoutrement makers, Lord Archibald?) being allowed to have it all their own way in crowning our Highland regiments "with a Prussian, or a policeman's, or some Roman-shaped, or, say, a fireman's helmet." A detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders, wearing the new bonnet designed for the Highland regiments, has been paraded before the Queen at Osborne; and her Majesty has signified her disapproval of the proposed head-gear. It will be consequently necessary to devise a fresh bonnet. What is it to be like?

Lord Archibald Campbell suggests a return to the "fencible" bonnet worn before, during, and after the rebellion of 1745:—

Such a bonnet is not very far removed from the undress Prussian flat-cap; but it gives more shade. It can be made stiff by putting into it good blue-black Scotch cloth. Men could sleep in such a cap. By shaking it it is dusted; and for parade, by placing in it the red or white plume or hackle, it could be made very smart. . . . We might do worse than retain what we have. If a change has to be made, let it be a sensible one. Who can lie down in the modern helmet; or, what shade does it give to the temples?

For my part, I fully agree with the noble scion of the clan Campbell that we might do worse than retain the present head-dress of the Highland regiments. The bonnet with the sable plumes only dates from the early years of the present century; but it is a famous and historical head-dress. It won the admiration of Napoleon the Great. It has been painted, over and over again, by the foremost artists among our quondam foes—by Horace Vernet, by Charlet, by Raffet, by Bellangé, and by Philippoteaux. But, if the sable-plumed bonnet is to go, "if a change is to be made, let it be a sensible one." Try the "fencible." I have before me a rude woodcut of a Highland man in his habit as he lived in the year 1720. The figure forms the heading to the "trade card" of Mr. David Wishart "at ye Highlander, Thistle, and Crown, at ye upper end of St. James's, Haymarket, in Coventry-street, London." Mr. David Wishart announces that he "makes and sells all sorts of snuff, viz., prime London, high and low dried Scots snuff, plain Spanish, old Havana, Rappee, Oronoko, and herb snuff, fine and coarse pig-tail and best tobacco, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates." Mr. Wishart's wood-cut Highlander (the firm late of Coventry-street still flourishes in the Haymarket) wears a bonnet closely answering to Lord Archibald's description of the "fencible," only it is rather high in the crown. But it affords plenty of shade for the eyes.

This imposing Celt (who is just as high as the Thistle and Crown by the side of which he stands) wears, in addition to the "fencible" bonnet, a chequered jerkin and kilt, a sporran, a pistol and dagger in his waist-belt, trews (like the *bracche* of a Roman horse-soldier) reaching to the knees, cross-gartered hose, and low shoes. He is armed, moreover, with a broadsword and a buckler. A very different Gael this from the pacific-looking Highlander of more modern tobacconists' shops, effigies of whom seem, oddly enough, to be more plentiful in the cities of the United States than in London. I have omitted to state that the Wishart Highlander wears his hair flowing loose over his shoulders.

G. A. S.





THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER: AN EARLY LOVE.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

To old-fashioned English sportsmen of the last generation, before grouse-shooting on the Scottish moors, and the wholesale massacre of preserved pheasants in covers, became the most fashionable exercises of skill with the fowling-piece—in the days when a “Joe Manton,” a single or double barrel, with a hammer-lock and “hair-trigger,” was esteemed the *ne plus ultra* of perfect implements for gentlemanly amusement—and when a brace of steady pointers or setters could be relied upon to put up as much game, in the stubble after harvest, or in the turnip-field, as the sportsman would desire to aim at—the First of September was the great day of the year. Partridge-shooting, as then practised in the agricultural shires, was a leisurely, agreeable, moderately interesting pursuit, which could be enjoyed within the compass of an easy walk from the country-house, between the hours of breakfast and early dinner, at little cost and with little fatigue, often upon the lands owned by the squire himself who enjoyed this recreation, in company with invited friends, where he would be likely to meet tenants and other rural neighbours, and to exchange with them pleasant greetings

and kind inquiries congenial with the sociable spirit and freedom of manners permitted in that age to men of different ranks and classes, fairly recognising their mutual relations. This privilege of a gentleman, though he might be far from rich, as riches are now accounted, was fully understood and cheerfully allowed by all dwelling near his residence in the country; and the farm-labourers, as well as the farmers, were glad to see him, year after year, still present amongst them, in good health and spirits, heartily delighting in the simple pastime which he had never failed to indulge in from his boyhood, far back in the reign of George the Third. It may well be supposed that a multitude of local and personal reminiscences, to which no man of sympathetic nature could be insensible, would have come to be associated with the annual preparation for taking the field, with dogs and gun, under these circumstances, which old habit must have rendered familiar to the mind. The good old gentleman whom our Artist has delineated in the act of caressing “his early love,” while examining it, probably, with a view to cleaning the lock or furbishing the barrel, might tell of many domestic and social experiences, joys and sorrows of family affection, companionships that have long been

severed by death or distance, friendships which have been chilled by neglect or unworthy treatment, among the persons with whom he has gone afield in past years, carrying that old gun on his shoulder. Did not he exchange guns with his brother a quarter of a century ago, because he thought Jack liked the other gun best, and they had had a few words of dispute about paying that bill which poor Jack drew upon him in London? Then he thinks of Jack’s going away to Ceylon, and how he died there, and—there is a drop of water on the gun-barrel, which must be wiped away; that is all.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ST. JAMES’S HALL.

It is *la saison morte*, and “London is empty.” Everybody who is “somebody” is yachting, or grouse-shooting, or painfully toiling over “Le Continong”; enraptured with scenery, often inferior to that which he leaves behind. “London is empty,” and there are barely four millions of people to be found in the deserted metropolis. For this miserable handful of stragglers there is no Italian opera; English opera has taken refuge in the provinces and the Crystal Palace; metropolitan music-lovers are restricted to the entertainment pro-

vided at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts (which last week attracted nearly 30,000 visitors), and—so far as music is concerned—St. James's Hall is practically closed.

Now, St. James's Hall may be regarded as a musical barometer. When its doors and passages are thickly ornamented with concert bills the London musical season is at its fullest height. When, as at this moment, its walls are bare, we know that the season is below zero. In this condition of things, what resource is left to the amateur who vainly scrutinises the portals of St. James's Hall, thirsting for musical enjoyment apart from the popping of champagne corks, the rustling of feet, the odour of tobacco, and the humiliating consciousness that the most highly cultivated amateur of music must naturally be less welcome to the management than the assiduous toper, who has his glass refilled a dozen times during the progress of a classical concert? This, at least, the amateur may do—Calling memory and imagination to his aid, he may re-people the deserted St. James's Hall with images of the artists who have filled it with sweet sounds during the past season, and should he need aid he will find it in the admirable sketches drawn by Mr. Dimsdale, and published on another page of our present issue.

Let us adopt this course, and first let us feed on music calculated to stimulate poetical fancy and awaken musical sensibility. What so meet as the music of Frederic Chopin? The mention of his name recalls that of his able and sympathetic exponent, Vladimir De Pachmann, and we can almost fancy we hear Chopin's sonatas and nocturnes, interpreted with true poetical feeling, and an almost feminine delicacy of expression. By-and-by we shall conjure up the image of a still greater artist, Sofie Menter, the empress of all pianists, past and present, mistress of all styles, combining rare intellectuality with marvellous powers of execution. We realise the majesty of music, as we recall her performance of Beethoven's great Concerto in E flat, vulgarly called "the Emperor concerto." The vision of this gifted creature fades from our sight, and the mention of Beethoven's name reminds us of his able exponent, Charles Hallé. We see him seated at the pianoforte, about to play a Beethoven sonata. Which? We cannot say. He knows them all by heart, and plays each of them with the touch and the mind of a master.

Now for more vigorous strains. On the St. James's Hall orchestra are seated a hundred of our best instrumentalists and a couple of hundred trained chorists, and they are executing the colossal ninth symphony of Beethoven. Individually and collectively they strive to do justice to the mighty theme; giving due expression to every nuance; playing and singing as if the musical army of 300 were one mighty and intellectual machine, responsive to every wish of the famous conductor by whom they are led to victory. It is Hans Richter. To praise him would be superfluous and impertinent. "Aus Wiederseh'n!"

Our reminiscences of famous instrumentalists heard last season at St. James's Hall are far from being exhausted. We think of Mr. Arthur Chappell's admirable series of Monday Popular Concerts, and the great violinist, Joseph Joachim, stands before us, unsurpassable in his interpretations of the greatest composers. Beside him stands Madame Norman-Néruda. Thirty-four years have passed away since she first appeared in England, at a concert of the Philharmonic Society. During that long period she has unremittingly cultivated the art of which she is an ornament, and her silvery tone is as pure as ever. Near her sits the greatest violoncellist of this and of all ages, Alfredo Piatti. It is thirty-nine years since he made his début in England at a Philharmonic Concert. Since then he has made England his home, and by the exercise of his splendid abilities has greatly aided in the elevation of musical taste. There are very few vocalists who can sing as he can make his violoncello sing. To hear him play is a lesson for students in every branch of the musical art. The portly figure of another violoncellist, M. Hollmann, also appears before us, and we remember with pleasure the grandeur of his tone and his command of expression.

But who is it that trips blithely on to the platform, violin in hand? Her slight girlish figure and ingenuous smile awaken sympathy, as she glances appealingly at the severely critical Philharmonic audience before whom she is to make her first appearance in London. It is the young Teresina Tua, who in Italy (her native land), in Germany, Russia, France, and America has won golden opinions from all sorts of capable critics. A little nervous at first, she soon regains confidence, and at the conclusion of Max Bruch's learned but uninteresting Concerto No. 1 she is applauded to the echo. Presently, we hear her again, and to greater advantage, in the "Zapateado" of Señor Sarasate. Her brilliant tone and perfect execution elicit enthusiastic applause. And here stands, loudest of her applauders, the great Spanish violinist himself. He has lent little Teresina his best violin-bow for this occasion, and her eyes sparkle with pleasure as she receives his warm congratulations. Sarasate is indeed an artist *au bout des ongles*. His brilliant success in London last season was justly due to natural gifts of the rarest kind, cultivated to the highest pitch of perfection. We must not forget the clever Belgian violinist, Ovide Musin.

Of the vocalists whose names are associated with St. James's Hall, the name is Legion. The queenly form of Christine Nilsson; the piquant features of Pauline Luca; the graceful figure of Zélie Trebelli; the pleasant faces of the sisters Robertson; the perennial King of Tenors, Sims Reeves; the admirable barytone, Charles Santley; the golden-voiced Joseph Maas; the manly basso, Alan Foli, pass before us, bringing delightful recollections. It is not from insufficient appreciation of their conspicuous merits that we are forced to content ourselves with merely recalling the names of Mesdames Marcella Sembrich, Emma Albani, Rose Hersee, Antoinette Sterling, and Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd; but our space, both for portraits and written reminiscences, is necessarily limited. Our list must close with the illustrious name of Sir Julius Benedict, whose exquisite melodies and masterly harmonies have delighted hundreds of thousands of the visitors to St. James's Hall.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B.

Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood, at Osborne on Thursday week, upon this eminent civil engineer, and most useful member of the Civil Service, who has long held the office of Civil Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, and has now retired, at seventy-three years of age, having been in the Government service thirty-five years, and having done a vast amount of very important work. He was, though born at Bristol in 1810, the son of a builder at Chorley, Lancashire, in which town he learnt to work with his own hands as a mason, bricklayer, and carpenter, and afterwards as a mechanical engineer, before entering the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, in 1831, under Mr. Jesse Hartley. In 1836, he was employed under Mr. Robert Stephenson in the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, after which he returned to Liverpool as assistant-surveyor of the Docks. At the end of 1844 he became engineer to the Bridgewater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme, which was

admired, but never carried out, for supplying Liverpool with water from the Bala Lake; and he took part in the erection of St. George's Hall at Liverpool. He was appointed an engineering inspector under the first Public Health Act, 1848, Lord Morpeth, Lord Ashley, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., being Commissioners. Mr. Rawlinson held the first inquiry and wrote the first report, on Dover. Subsequently he visited, inspected, and reported upon the principal towns in England, from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Penzance, from Liverpool to Scarborough. He drew up suggestions for the use of local surveyors and sanitary engineers as to main sewerage, house-draining, water supply, and sewage irrigation. These plans have, from time to time, been extended, so as to be suitable not only for Great Britain, but also for British India and the Colonies; they have been accepted by foreign as well as by English engineers. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Rawlinson was sent as a member of the Sanitary Commission to the British Army, where he caused measures to be adopted which soon reduced the rate of mortality among our soldiers in the Crimea, and in the military hospitals on the Bosphorus, after a frightful number of deaths, from the want of proper care in cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing pure water, had taken place among our soldiers. Within six months, the measures which were taken by Mr. Rawlinson and his medical colleagues, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Hector Gavin, brought the whole of our Army into a better state of health, with a lower rate of mortality, than it had ever before enjoyed in barracks at home. The improvement thus begun has been continued by the directions of other sanitary committees in the War Department, reducing the average mortality of British soldiers, at home and abroad, to less than half its former rate. In 1863, Mr. Rawlinson was sent by the Home Secretary to Lancashire as Commissioner to devise work for the people in the distressed cotton districts during the cotton famine. Mr. Rawlinson, with Mr. Arthur Arnold, his colleague, advised and superintended in ninety-four towns and places in Lancashire and Cheshire, works of road-making, public parks making, waterworks construction, street and road forming, main sewerage, and land draining. The sum of money expended under the signature of Mr. Rawlinson was £1,850,000, and upwards of 400 miles of roads and streets were formed, drained, sewered, channelled, and paved, the manual labour being done, for the most part, by cotton operatives. The administration did not cost the Government 3s. 6d. per cent. The money was advanced for a period of thirty years at 3½ per cent, and the entire sum has, up to this date, been regularly repaid. Sir Robert Rawlinson was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1865. He has served on three Royal Commissions in England and on one for Dublin, and since 1862 has been a member of the Army Sanitary Committee. He is a member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a vice-president of the Society of Arts.

The Portrait of Sir Robert Rawlinson is from a photograph by Mr. H. S. Mendelsohn, Cathcart-road, South Kensington.

SIR JOSEPH DEVEREUX.

This gentleman, the Mayor of Windsor, who was knighted last week by the Queen at Osborne, is the youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Topping Devereux, of Windsor, by his marriage with Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Bill, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, and was born in 1816. In 1836 he succeeded to his father's business at Windsor, and subsequently formed a branch establishment at Eton, in which town he filled several public offices. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Windsor Town Council; he was made a Justice of the Peace in 1867, and he was chosen an Alderman in 1874. He was first elected Mayor of Windsor in 1869, a second time in 1881, and a third time in November last. Sir Joseph Devereux was the founder of the Masonic Hall at Windsor, and was for several years the Provincial Grand Secretary of Berks and Bucks. His family is a younger branch of that of the former Earls of Essex, the present head of that family being Robert Devereux, Viscount Hereford. Sir Joseph Devereux married, in 1843, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Bowden, of Manchester.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. G. P. Cartland, of Windsor.

NORDENFELDT GUNS AT ALDERSHOTT.

The 22nd Middlesex Volunteers (Central London Rangers), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Alt, were in the Camp at Aldershot, for their annual training, throughout last week, and were accompanied by the Nordenfeldt machine-gun battery, which belongs to the corps. This was by special permission of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. It is well known that General Lord Wolseley is greatly in favour of the use of machine-guns in the field, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alt was therefore directed to furnish daily as well as detailed reports of all work done with the guns during the time the corps was in camp. Experiments were made with the view of determining the extreme effective range of the guns, as also at what distance from the enemy they could be brought into action; also whether it was possible to use smokeless powder, the smallest number of men required to work each gun, and all the practical information it was possible to collect regarding the use of machine-guns in the field. The drill, compiled by Captain R. H. Armit (late Lieutenant R.N.), who was in command of the guns, was also thoroughly tested. This was the first occasion on which machine-guns have been worked in this country in conjunction with troops, and the experiment has been watched with great interest, not only by the members of the Volunteer Force, but also by the military authorities. We therefore give two illustrations of the Nordenfeldt guns in action at Aldershot; one showing them in the fighting line, with skirmishers between the guns in front of the action; and the other representing the men attached to the guns in a defensive attitude, prepared to receive cavalry. In the first-mentioned illustration, the men serving the gun are behind it, mostly engaged in filling the receivers with cartridges. Each gun, worked by nine men, is estimated to do the service in action of three hundred men acting in line as infantry. The gun has five barrels, discharging showers of the ordinary cartridges of Martini-Henry rifles, and is worked with extraordinary rapidity. Its front is protected by a plate of the finest steel, a quarter of an inch thick.

Dr. Wade was on Monday finally elected Town Councillor for Trinity Ward, Dublin, in place of James Carey.

The autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce will be held at Derby on Oct. 2 and 3.

The ship *Star of India*, of 1040 tons, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney last week with 359 emigrants.

The London and Guildford Coach, "The New Times," having finished the season, the horses which have worked this coach will be sold at Aldridge's next Wednesday, Sept. 5. They are by celebrated Norfolk trotting roadsters, and will be on view next Monday, and until the sale.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The First of September will be memorable for the début in England of one of the most gifted and beautiful of American actresses, Miss Mary Anderson, the fame of whose histrionic skill and personal attractions has long preceded her in this country. It is announced that Mr. Henry E. Abbey will to-night produce the romantic play of "Ingomar" with true Lyceum magnificence, and that, as Parthenia, Miss Anderson will be supported by a strong company. The friendly reception Mr. Irving ventured to ask his patrons to accord to this fascinating lady will assuredly take the form of a hearty welcome to our fair visitor.

September will, indeed, see somewhat of a theatrical revival in London. Mr. Augustus Harris gives a new impulse to the brilliant drama of "Freedom" at Drury Lane by abolishing all the vexatious fees for programmes and cloak-rooms where-with some penny-wise-and-pound-foolish managers still levy toll on their customers. Mr. John Hollingshead, tired of depriving his patrons at the Gaiety of this favourite pabulum, next Monday returns to burlesque of the modern pattern, and revives Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Blue Beard" until Miss Nelly Farren is fitted with the costume of "Ariel." Mr. Hollingshead also combines with Mr. J. L. Shine to open the Globe as a "Comedy House," on Saturday, the 8th inst., with Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy of "The Glass of Fashion," which has won some success in the provinces, and will be now represented by a goodly company, including clever Miss Lingard, the ever-welcome Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and the vivacious Miss L. Venne. On the 17th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are to resume the performance of "Impulse" at the St. James's. Had the Examiner of Plays not gone for a holiday, I might have been in a position to note the production on Monday of Mr. T. W. Robertson's new farce to precede "M.P." at Toole's Theatre. The delay in the performance of this little piece prevents it from being noticed in these columns till next week, when a word or two may also be said of the fresh conglomeration of Sensations at the Standard, called by Messrs. Willing and Stainforth "Glad Tidings."

While we are busily preparing in this fashion for the autumnal campaign in town, Glasgow and Liverpool "advices" inform me that Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry at the commencement of the week met with an enthusiastic welcome at the Glasgow Royalty Theatre, where they brilliantly opened their brief provincial tour prior to the departure of the Lyceum Company for New York; and that Mrs. Langtry has been following up her successes at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool. Mrs. Langtry returns to America this month in the Oregon.

Mr. Willie Edouin has proved himself so capable a performer of grotesque character parts since he and his lively "Sparks" Company have occupied the stage of the Avenue Theatre, that he ought to do well as an entertainer of the Woodin type. The humour which Mr. Edouin undoubtedly possesses is thrown away upon such a worthless piece of absurdity as "A Bunch of Keys," to which the names of two authors, Mr. Charles Hoyt and Mr. G. Lash Gordon, are attached. The young ladies familiarly called "A Bunch of Keys" are Miss "Teddy," Miss Rose, and Miss May Keys, impersonated respectively by the exuberant Miss Alice Atherton, the sprightly Miss Irene Verona, and Miss Hetty Chapman. An uncle wills a railway tavern to the particular Key which shall be pronounced plainest—a distinction none of them is anxious to enjoy. Under these circumstances, the designing solicitor who reads the will, Mr. Littleton Snaggs, with an eye to marrying Miss "Teddy," undertakes to run the tavern as the Grand View Hotel, and on the American principle. On the same principle, he has run away from Mrs. Snaggs, who follows him to England, and reclaims him when his plot fails. A codicil is eventually brought to light, distributing the property equally between the "Bunch of Keys." This is the peg on which a variety of grotesque and fantastic incidents are hung. Fun is spoken at American hotels. Mr. Edouin himself as Snaggs; Mr. James T. Powers as a surprisingly elastic and acrobatic "boots," porter, and chambermaid rolled into one; and Miss Alice Atherton as an artiste of the robust, Music-Hall type, labour in the most animated manner to relieve the innate dulness of this so-called "musical comedy," and they are briskly seconded by Miss Irene Verona, Miss Hetty Chapman, Mr. Fred. Desmond (who assumes the rôle of an irascible Frenchman with much spirit), Mr. C. B. Stevens, and by a neat little personage of the obsolete "singing chambermaid" class, Miss Victoria Reynolds, as Dolly Dobbs. It may be that, with due compression, the fun of "A Bunch of Keys" has become fast and furious since last Saturday night; and that the excision of bald dialogue has brought more closely together the musical medleys, of which "Poor Little Snow-White Lamb" was the most applauded.

G. A. S.

At the Nunhead ranges on Tuesday a rifle-match between the 2nd battalion Grenadiers and the 2nd battalion Scots Guards was decided, when the latter won by fifty-seven points.

Dr. Matthew Hay has been appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence at Aberdeen University, in room of Dr. Ogston, resigned.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Mr. Carl Bock a Knight Commandership of the order of Francis Joseph, and the Emperor of Brazil the order of the Rose.

Mr. Charles Lister Shand, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed revising barrister for Northern and Eastern Lancashire, in place of the late Mr. James.

The Postmaster-General has written to the First Commissioner of Works to request him to convey to the officers and surveyors of the Office of Works his thanks for their cordial co-operation in establishing the Parcels Post.

Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., and Mr. J. B. Burgess, A.R.A., have consented to be the visitors of the Crystal Palace School of Art for Ladies during the session of 1883-4.

Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Limerick city, has been appointed Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks in Ireland. The appointment will necessitate a fresh lecture for Limerick.

The committee of the University College of South Wales has accepted an offer made them by the Cardiff Infirmary Committee of the present infirmary buildings for the purposes of the college at the rental of £400 a year.—The commission (consisting of Lord Carlingford, Lord Bramwell, and Mr. Mundella) to select a town in North Wales for the establishment of a North Wales College, have decided unanimously to recommend Bangor as the most suitable locality. The Local Committee appointed to select a site have recommended one in the upper part of the town, near the Anglesea and Carnarvonshire Infirmary.—At Monday's meeting of the Governing Body of Bangor Grammar School it was announced that the late Mr. J. W. Hughes, who was for some years the solicitor to the governors, had bequeathed a legacy of £1000 to be applied to the foundation of scholarships. The like amount is bequeathed to St. James's Church, Upper Bangor, of which the deceased gentleman was warder.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The Stock and Share Markets remain extremely inactive, the volume of transactions, even for the "dead season," being smaller than on any similar occasion for a very considerable time past. Whatever interest is shown centres, therefore, in one or two classes of securities which certainly do not greatly benefit by the notice they attract.

American railways have continued to fluctuate violently through the manipulations of cliques of speculators across the Atlantic; and each moderate rise has been quickly followed by a renewed break-down in some special stock that has given tone to the rest of the market. When I last wrote, I drew attention to the fact that a good deal of solid investment buying was in progress on this side, and that Continental capitalists had been attracted by the low prices reached. The buying, which is very cautiously conducted, has since continued, and the "short" position—that is, the "bear" account, that is being engineered in New York, will, if this condition persists, become increasingly difficult of management.

Although the rumours concerning the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company have lately been contradicted by the agents in London, the position of the bondholders is still very unsatisfactory. We are told that the interest on the Bonds is being earned, and all who are interested are invited to inspect the company's report to June 30 last to assure themselves of the correctness of that statement. Nevertheless, a grave suspicion is felt in many quarters that all is not well, and that, as usual in the affairs of American railways, which are beyond the control of the shareholders, something unpleasant has yet to come to light which the statement of accounts referred to does not disclose. On the other hand, the Seven per Cent. bonds, which a short time ago fell to about 76, have since had a substantial recovery, owing to some so-called "well-informed" buying.

On Monday the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee communicated to the Press that they had received a telegram from Mr. Proctor stating that the Chilean Government has issued a decree directing the Chilean Minister in Europe to deliver, as soon as possible, to the Bondholders' Committee the funds in the hands of Messrs. Gibbs and Son. This announcement will have been received with considerable satisfaction by the bondholders, although there is reason to believe that difficulties will still interpose to prevent a speedy distribution of the funds referred to. The question of priority as between the Six and Five per Cent Bonds has not yet been definitely settled. While it remains in suspense there must always be the prospect of a Chancery suit being commenced by one or more of the holders of the former series of bonds to restrain a distribution before their claims are arbitrated upon. This matter should be at once taken in hand, so that delay in paying out the money be made as brief as possible. The matter is one that ought to be made susceptible of speedy and satisfactory adjustment, and no doubt it will constitute a subject of discussion at the meeting which will shortly be convened by the committee. The decision to order the distribution of the funds come to by the Chilean Government is important in the sense that it would seem to imply that, in spite of the guerrilla warfare now being waged, a treaty of peace has been signed, or is near being so. Had a termination of hostilities not seemed to be near at hand, I very much doubt if Chili would have ordered the distribution of the proceeds of the guano sales.

Grand Trunk of Canada Stocks have continued in a feeble condition, owing to persistent rumours that a war of rates is impending. It is impossible to say how much truth they may contain, but it must be confessed that they begin to form matter for some anxiety in many quarters usually well posted in Canadian and American railway affairs. Nothing of an official character has, however, transpired, and it may turn out that those rumours are merely a part of the machinery employed to break the American market.

Much mystery continues to surround the new Mexican loan, and the old bonds are suffering in price in consequence. The credit of the Government is certainly not so good as it was when American capital was flowing into the country, and American enterprise promised to bring about a speedy and radical transformation in its financial and commercial prospects. Offers for the new loan are still, it is understood, being made by small groups of capitalists, and rumours are from time to time put about that eminent firms have undertaken the agency. One house is said to have offered to introduce the loan to the public if they are permitted to retain in hand a sufficient sum to meet the first two coupons. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement, although it emanates from a very well-informed quarter; but if it be true it is well calculated to suggest some curious considerations as to the esteem in which the credit of the Mexican Government is held by the particular firm of contractors referred to.

As showing the extent to which American capital has been embarked in Mexican enterprises, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has compiled some interesting statistics regarding the railways of the country, from which it appears that out of a total of 2779 miles of railway laid down as many as 1791 have been built by United States capitalists, 635 with Mexican capital, and 353 miles with English, the latter constituting the Vera Cruz to city of Mexico and branches. We know that the American capitalists who have been engaged in building railways in Mexico have had their resources severely strained, in spite of the liberal assistance they have received from the Mexican Government. But a severe pinch is now being experienced owing to the impaired credit that has been wrought by recent events in America. Moreover, the Mexican Government, it is well known, has been granting subventions with a too lavish hand, and, heartily as it may desire to go on aiding in the work of developing and fostering the resources of the country, its own moderate means must be the limit of the assistance it can continue to give.

Anglo-American Telegraph stocks have again been prejudiced by a statement that fresh competition is impending. The only authority for this is a telegram published by a daily contemporary from a correspondent who, but the other day, "wired" full and very particular details of a terrible accident on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, by which a train was wrecked by falling down a ravine, and 170 passengers killed. Happily, the accident never occurred; and it may prove that the threatened telegraphic competition has no more foundation in fact than the imaginary disaster referred to. T. S.

The presidency of the Art Department at the forthcoming congress of the Social Science Association, to be held at Huddersfield, has been accepted by Sir Rupert Kettle.

Amidst much rejoicing, a handsome new public hall, presented by Mr. D. Gurteen, J.P., was opened on Tuesday at Haverhill, near Cambridge, by Lord Waveney, a distinguished company being present. The building contains a noble hall, with gallery and orchestra, and a suite of reading-rooms, library, billiard-rooms, &c., and has cost about £4000.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

His Excellency Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, presided on Thursday week at the Italian Embassy at a numerous meeting of Italians, who had assembled to discuss the project of the foundation of an Italian hospital in London. Up to the present, all Italian subjects have been treated in the French Hospital, the Italian Government and members of the Italian colony subscribing annual donations to that institution. But the Chevalier Ortelli having offered a freehold house in London for the purpose of a hospital, and the Chevalier Sperati having deposited at the Italian Consulate the sum of 80,000*l.* to meet the expenses necessary for opening the hospital, it is proposed to open it as soon as possible. Count Nigra read a considerable number of letters from influential members of the colony promising annual subscriptions, and proposed the nomination of a commission to draw out the statistics and prepare the means for insuring a sufficient sum for the working of the hospital. The meeting was attended by the Vice-Consul, Chevalier Buzzegoli, the Chevalier Sperati, the Chevalier Serena, the Marquis Fortunato, the Chevalier Roberto Stuart, Dr. Ferriani, the Chevalier Bonacina, Signor de Martino, the well-known painter, Signor Norchi, the Curate of the Italian Church of St. Peter in London. A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chevalier Ortelli and the Chevalier Sperati for the munificent donations made, which placed the Italian colony in the position of at once realising a long-cherished hope.

The Board of Trade have received from the Foreign Office a binocular glass, two gold and six silver medals, with their diplomas, which have been awarded by the French Government to Mr. J. R. Holman (master), James Webber and Thomas Austin (mates), and William Nottingham, Richard Marsh, Alfred Touffit, Charles Smith, Edward Stallman, and James Marrey (seamen), respectively, of the British steamship *Brooklands*, in recognition of their services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the French schooner *La Satellite*, of St. Malo, which foundered at sea on Dec. 6 last.

A sum of £2000 has been voted by the council of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union towards assisting their members to emigrate; and the secretary, Mr. W. J. Williams, has sailed from Liverpool, with the view of selecting land for a colony at Manitoba.

The association recently formed for promoting State-directed emigration and colonisation has issued a circular setting forth the objects which it has in view; and accompanying the circular is a letter signed by Lord Brabazon, the president, calling upon those who are willing to join the society to facilitate the arrangements by obtaining, through visiting or other organisations, and forwarding to the office, lists of working men of good character willing to emigrate to Canada, and possessing the requisite qualifications. Forms are provided for this purpose. The committee propose to collect names (with such other information respecting them as is considered necessary) of the 10,000 families they are urging the Government to remove from London, in order that an experimental trial of their scheme may be made early next spring. Lord Brabazon further asks for any statistics relating to unemployed labourers and artisans.

Resolutions have been passed at a meeting of the Workmen's Emigration League approving the decision of the Local Government Board to issue a departmental commission to inquire as to the distress among the labouring population in the East-End and South of London, and urging Sir C. Dilke to grapple fully with the condition of our unemployed poor.

A meeting of the delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held last Saturday evening at the office, 41, Fleet-street, under the presidency of Mr. E. H. Byne. Mr. R. Fremer, the secretary, reported as to the arrangements made for the tenth annual street collection on Saturday (to-day). The ladies who gratuitously preside at the 1200 stations to be provided will be entertained at tea at the Cyprus Restaurant, Cheapside, at the termination of their collections. Fifty thousand additional illustrated handbills had been issued. Boxes will be placed in Covent Garden Theatre and other theatres and places of amusements, and collections made early in the morning at the different metropolitan markets. The Great Northern and other railway companies have intimated their willingness to afford every facility to the lady collectors at some of their suburban stations in addition to their principal termini. There will be collections both inside and outside of the International Fisheries Exhibition. An instrumental concert is to be given in Southwark as well as in Victoria Park in aid of the funds. Evening concerts will also be held.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Ischia on Saturday last amounted to over £1800. The following were among the principal donations received on Saturday:—Lord Teynham, £50; Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, and Co., £21; Sir Samuel Scott and Co., £20; Lord Cranbrook, £10; and the Earl of Wilton, £10. The Lord Mayor has remitted to the Italian Ambassador a draught for £1000 as a first instalment from the Mansion House Fund.

Last Saturday the Countess of Wharncliffe presented certificates to the pupils of the St. John Ambulance Association of Sheffield. The Earl of Wharncliffe was present, and addresses were given by several gentlemen. The Master Cutler entertained about one hundred guests at luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present last Saturday at the sports of the children of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Collingwood Court, near Bagshot. After the contests the Duchess distributed the prizes. The institution, which was established in 1864, is intended to benefit destitute orphans from all parts of the United Kingdom. Upwards of 860 families have been already relieved by the orphanage, which is conducted on the non-canvassing system. The children are admitted at the age of eight. The boys remain at the institution until they reach the age of fourteen, and the girls until they are fifteen.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Westminster opened a National School at Chester, which had been erected at a cost of £7000, entirely by the munificence of his Grace. In a short address, the Duke strongly supported the voluntary system, and more particularly the provision of religious instruction, but also defended the School Board system as in many cases most desirable and necessary.

Dramatic entertainments were held within the tennis-court at Taymouth Castle on Wednesday and Thursday, last week. The performers were the boys of Lady Breadalbane's Home at Kenmore, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a fund for starting the boys in life after they leave the institution. The home was founded by her Ladyship in July, 1881, and accommodates eight boys—five from London, two from Dundee, and one from Glasgow. The home is under the charge of a master and matron, and all expenses connected therewith are defrayed by the noble lady, whose efforts are untiring in promoting the comfort and happiness of the boys. The lads are receiving a good education and excellent musical training, and will, in course of time, be draughted over the estate to learn such trades as they show inclination for. A similar entertainment was held for the same object on Feb. 8 last, and each boy was credited with £2 7*s.* in the savings bank.

MARGATE AND RAMSGATE HOLIDAYS.

Our Comic Artist—*Rien n'est sacré pour un Sapeur*—has chosen to make fun, in his Sketches, nothing but fun, of the Cockney holiday pleasures enjoyed by thousands of honest people at Margate and Ramsgate. Before we give way and free course to this vein of merriment, let us once more protest against being supposed to underrate the higher pretensions of those commodious, salubrious, and agreeable places of seaside leisure, which London is happy to possess within a speedy journey by the railway, and to which our forefathers used to resort by "the Old Margate Hoy," immortalised in one of Elia's delightful Essays. A notion grew up in the mind of supercilious gentility, some thirty years ago, that Margate should thenceforth be deemed unfashionable, and should be abandoned to the cheap and ignorant gratification of those who knew no better, or were contented with a third-class imitation of marine enjoyments, being unable to afford the more expensive sojourn at places of comparatively aristocratic repute, from Shanklin to Scarborough, all round the south and east shores of England. But there is a fallacy involved in this notion. Margate, considered in itself, apart from the mixed character of its occasional company, is one of the best places of its kind, with the finest sea air, with the firmest and smoothest sands for bathing, grand sea views, and pleasant neighbouring features of antique rusticity, such as the old manor house of Sir John Daundelyon, or Dent de Lion, whose brass memorial in St. John's Church, with the curious inscription on one of the five bells given by him, belongs to the time of Henry VI. The instructed archaeologist, indeed, may find in this corner of East Kent, which is the ancient Isle of Thanet, and was once really an island, separated from the British mainland by a navigable arm of the sea, much that silently bears witness to the remotest, but not least important, of historical events. Intelligent persons, who read and think and look about them wisely, may here see, in a morning ramble, numerous objects and localities associated with the first steps of the Roman and the Saxon conquests in our country. They may begin from Pegwell Bay, where the ruins of Rutupia, now called Richborough, still mark the guarded entrance to the inland channel, terminating at Reculver, the ancient Regulbium, where the Roman galleys emerged to command the approach to the Nore. The Saxons, or rather Jutes, under their mythical leaders Hengist and Horsa, landed in this vicinity after the departure of the Romans, and here it was that Augustine, the missionary of Papal Rome, arrived in A.D. 597 to convert this heathen nation. You can see Ebbsfleet from the nearer cliff at Ramsgate, or from Osewall hill, and reflect upon those early chapters in the history of England, if you happen not to be a dunce; and the mere etymology of local names, as of Thanet signifying the Beacon promontory, will repay a little study; the "Gates," or Ghautes, as they are called in India, of Ram or Ruim (the headland) and of the Mere, were simply passages to the strand between the chalk cliffs. In fact, there is no small piece of our native land better deserving to be visited in a thoughtful spirit. As for the amenities and comforts of a sojourn in this neighbourhood, if Margate and Ramsgate must be avoided by the fastidious, as too crowded, noisy, and we will not say vulgar, there is Westgate, quiet and serene enough, with new and elegant mansions, with a fine prospect looking over the North Sea; and on the eastern coast, just round the North Foreland, there is the pleasant village of Broadstairs, which Dickens loved, facing the Downs and Goodwin Sands. People must indeed be hard to please who cannot put up with a sojourn for one week or one month in some place of Thanet, a name which ought never to become quite obsolete and forgotten. Having thus vindicated its serious claims to public favour, we turn to the lighter task of noticing our Comic Artist's Sketches, which are both humorous and truthful, but do not tell the whole truth concerning Ramsgate and Margate.

Sand and salt water, with unlimited space for lounging or rollicking play, seem almost to suffice for a salutary change from the grimy streets of our great city, with its tiresome rows of middling houses, overhanging clouds of chimney-smoke, and unprofitable daily bustle. Children, to judge from their instinctive ways of seaside recreation, want no more, and care for the sand as much as for the sea. They go down to the margin of ocean, armed with little wooden spades, and are happy all day long to employ themselves in digging small pits, letting in the water, or heaping up the soft material, so beautifully fine and clean, into shapes of mimic earthwork resembling whatever they fancy—it may be a fortified rampart, the plaything of military engineers, or it may be such funeral mounds and barrows, or primitive shrines of early religion, as were raised by pre-historic piety in the infancy of mankind. The children of this generation, not knowing what they do or why they do, unconsciously repeat the actions of their remote progenitors; and this inherited tendency will account for a good deal of juvenile industry among those pretty "toilers of the sands" whom our Artist has kindly portrayed. They may sometimes, when once put up to it, engage in the sport of mutually attacking and defending their fortifications, as boys like to do among the snow heaps of winter, or in the haycocks of the summer fields; and of this diversion a hint is given in our Artist's Sketch, "The Battlefield after the Retirement of the Troops." But in general there is no clear plan of operations; only in that delightful piece of mischief, "Taking a Mean Advantage," we see that the two dear little girls are bent on fairly burying with sand an elder sister and her sweetheart, too much absorbed in each other's converse to be aware of their imminent peril. The children are thought of, equally, in the business of purchasing sand-shoes, hiring goat-carriages, and purveying cakes or fruit, at the hour of noon, "for hungry little appetites," which the Sketches before us do not fail to represent. It is the best part of a family holiday to watch their enjoyment, and to remember one's own childhood, renewing a gleam of its past happiness in sympathy with theirs; and even Punch, with his noisy silliness, is tolerated for their sake on the Margate Sands. For the elders, besides strolling about, bathing from the comfortless machines, and boating with dubious results, too often, when the feeling "after" is compared with that "before," not to speak of riding ponies or donkeys, according to sex and age, or to the purse, there are few means of special recreation. Excursions from the one town, which are apt to seem rather like incursions into the other town, from Margate to Ramsgate, or from Ramsgate to Margate, and in pleasure-vans to Pegwell Bay, or maritime trips across to Boulogne, with the satisfaction in prospect of having "been on the Continent," and having gained some acquaintance with French life, may suit the more active visitors. But these are the minority of adult men and women sojourning on the shores of Thanet. There is, indeed, throughout the six working days of the week, or during some hours of each day, an undue proportion of the fairer sex, their husbands, fathers, and brothers not being able to contrive a lengthened absence from the ordinary employments of business in London. To meet the train from Cannon-street, or the steam-boat at the Margate Pier, becomes for many expectant ladies an important duty. Such is the holiday life of the place.



HOLIDAY RAMBLES—ROTTERDAM.

(By our Paris Correspondent.)

ROTTERDAM, Monday, Aug. 27.

Voltaire in speaking of Holland was able to pronounce an alliterative phrase which has become famous, *Adieu, canaux, canards, canaille*; but when called upon to pronounce a serious judgment on Holland he did not forget that he had not found in its capital an idle man, a beggar, a debauchee, or an insolent fellow, and that everywhere he had seen nothing but labour and modesty. I have seen the canals and the ducks to which Voltaire referred. Here at Rotterdam the window of my room looks on a canal called the Scheepmakers' Haven. It is full of ships and barges; the masts and rigging run up within a few feet of the table where I am writing; loading and unloading operations are going on; along the opposite quay are tall warehouses, offices, and dwellings; everybody round about is busy, and yet your eye is not struck by animated movement, and the stillness is simply phenomenal. In the most busy streets the stillness is equally remarkable: there are movement and business, but no haste, no gesticulation, no useless talk, and no smiling faces. Here we are in the midst of the town, in a maze of streets and canals and quays planted with trees. In fact, the town seems to be a series of little islands connected by draw-bridges, balance-bridges, turning-bridges, and stone bridges. You hardly know whether it is a town or a port, whether there is more land than water and more ships than houses; for each canal is crowded with ships of all sizes except in the middle, where there remains a dark green channel by which the ships come in and out. You are moving along with the tranquil crowd of Dutchmen with their serious air and their broad yellow faces—but faces of a yellow such as you do not see elsewhere, the yellow of Parmesan cheese—with their blond, reddish, yellowish hair; some of them beardless, others with Newgate frills; and, amongst them, women with equally yellow faces and long teeth and broad haunches and formless bodies, by no means reminding one of the robust beauties that Rubens painted. Suddenly there is a halt; the crowd thickens; a balance-bridge rises into the air; a ship glides past; the toll-keeper swings a wooden shoe attached to a line and rod and angles for the toll money; the bridge falls into position again, and the crowd and the carts pass on calmly, seriously, as if they were trying to show the observing stranger how good they could be. Yesterday, at Scheveningen, the famous seaside resort near the Hague, I was again struck by the preternatural goodness of the crowd of holiday-seekers. I could hardly help thinking that the whole thing was a toy affair, and that the people were playing at being good. The hotels on the tops of the sand-dunes, the casino, the church with its clock-face painted red and blue and the hours white, the little canvas bathing-machines brilliant with new paint, the little tents on the beach, the fishing-boats, all seemed to accord with this idea, they were so neat and proper. And the people were walking quietly, and sitting quietly, and talking quietly, and quiet smiles pervaded at rare intervals their buttery visages; and I presume these were enjoying themselves in their quiet way. But the stillness, the absence of sounds of gaiety or of sounds of any kind was so marked that it made me feel uneasy. How unlike a Latin crowd at the seaside! At Scheveningen I saw no style, no elegance, no care expended on the toilet, only a very few women wearing the national head-gear, and they, alas, had surmounted it by hideous Parisian bonnets! No; as far as I have seen hitherto, the Dutch men and women may have all kinds of excellent moral qualities, but they are utterly displeasing to look upon. Perhaps in the remote country districts the physique may be better than it is here and hereabout.

And yet the country has a strange charm, that you feel as soon as you enter it; it is different from anything else; it is the most curious, the most charming, and the most distant country one can find without going outside of Europe. About the people I say nothing, except from a picturesque point of view, and as they appear in Rotterdam—ugly, unsympathetic, austere, and greatly affecting black in their costume. In the country itself, what has struck me most strongly is the colour and the light and shade. From the paintings of the Dutch school that we have seen in this and that museum, we have become by anticipation familiar with the spirit and details of Dutch life, the love of cattle, the love of the interior and its home joys, the love of shipping, and the love of flowers. As one travels through the country one feels a certain pleasure in recognising the truthfulness of the pictures that one has seen; but none of those pictures, excellent as they may be, will give one an idea of colour and of light and shade in Holland. To see that you must come to the country itself. You must travel through miles and miles of terrestrial platitude, where the horizon has no accidents except a windmill or a clump of trees; where the cottages are deep red, the meadows deep green, the sky grey-blue, capable of changing almost at any moment into the most curious shades of black-grey and burnished copper, torn up and shredded and twisted as if some aerial giant had amused himself by combing the clouds into a tangle. And these dark green meadows are intersected by innumerable little canals filled with black water; over these canals are black bridges and black gates, and in the meadows are black cattle; in the distance the windmill has black sails, and even the rows of willows and poplars have a black tinge in their green. And over this country the sun shines blazingly, and especially in the late afternoon it sets off vast spaces of golden light against other spaces of that black, intense, bituminous shadow that you see in the paintings of the Dutch school.

Then, when you come into the towns, you find rows of deep red brick houses, with tile roofs of all shades, from black up to scarlet, with gables of all imaginable shapes, and with an inclination over the street at any angle except the angle of the house next door. To look along the façade of a quay at Rotterdam, you might almost think the quay had been disturbed by an earthquake, so curiously and irregularly do the houses lean outwards. The front doors are brilliant with brass name-plates and fittings; the sash windows are painted white, and dressed with white blinds, white curtains, flower-pots, and, outside, there is an arrangement of mirrors called *spies* (speis), which enables the people inside to see without being seen. In front of the dark red houses come the invariable rows of dark green trees, and then the canal, with its serried ranks of imprisoned ships. The sight of one of these canals from a bridge is delicious, and the amount of colour in the shipping is beyond description, especially in the boats that navigate on the Rhine and in the interior of Holland. The latter are bulky, broad, robust boats, with one or two masts, and tricked out with paint and varnish like gala barges. Many are painted green exteriorly, with bands of white or red running from end to end. The poop is gilded; the deck and masts and spars glisten with varnish. The deck-house, the hatches, tips of the masts and spars, the water-barrel, the hen-coops, the chains, the rings and blocks, are all painted red or green, or blue or white. The house on board, where the skipper and his family live, is generally as gaily painted as a Chinese kiosk; and at the little windows the curtains are tied up with gay ribbons, and the flower-pots are

painted bright red, and the brass curtain-rods are rubbed till they shine like mirrors. Now imagine the effect of all this mass of colour, this forest of masts and ropes and sails and streamers set off against the dark background of the trees and houses and quays; in mid-canal imagine a little row-boat laden with fruit and vegetables; at the end of the canal imagine the square cathedral tower and a vision of huge windmill sails, and you will have some idea of Rotterdam, a delightful city for the stranger, and one that contains heaps of novelties and curiosities and oddities that my great enemy, limited space, forbids me to dwell upon. T. C.

The Count de Chambord (Duc de Bordeaux and titular King of France) died yesterday week, in his sixty-third year, at his château of Frohsdorf, after a long and painful death-struggle. His funeral will be conducted next Sunday (tomorrow) at Frohsdorf. The body will be borne to the railway station, where a special train will be in readiness to convey it, with the mourning guests, to Göritz, the interment at Göritz being fixed for the following day. The Count de Paris, accompanied by his son, left Paris for Vienna on Sunday evening, and some of the Count's partisans were in the same train. The Duke de Nemours has started for Vienna; and the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke de Chartres will also go there, presumably en route for Frohsdorf. A large number of placards inviting Frenchmen to rally to the monarchy under Louis Philippe II. posted on the walls of Paris on Tuesday were promptly torn down by the police. The French journals discuss the effect of the Count's death, the Republican papers saying that it will in no way affect the stability of the Republic, and the Legitimist journals contending that the result will be to assure the unity of the Royalist party. A telegram has been received from Madagascar from Admiral Pierre at the Ministry of Marine announcing that the proceedings against Mr. Shaw, the missionary, have resulted in a decision that there was no ground for the charges against him. The telegram adds that Mr. Shaw has been set at liberty on the island of Réunion. Admiral Galiber, who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Pierre as Commander of the French Naval forces in the Madagascar waters, left Paris on Tuesday for Toulon, where he is to embark at once for Madagascar. The Government have received a telegram stating that the French had taken the forts at the mouth of the Hué river, and that a blockade had been declared. It is expected that a reinforcement of troops will be sent from France. It is stated in Paris that the King of Annam has completely submitted to the French, and that a treaty has been draughted, by which he acknowledges the French protectorate and agrees to pay the cost of the expedition. The fête held on Sunday in the Tuileries gardens by the Paris Press for the benefit of the victims of the Ischia earthquake was a great success. At the opening of the National Congress of the Geographical Societies of France, M. de Lesseps declared that the Suez Canal Company intended to pursue its pacific work in facilitating, as far as possible, the navigation of the canal in the interests of all nations, without distinction. The little town of Corneilles-en-Paris, not far from Argenteuil, witnessed on Sunday the unveiling of the effigy of the world-famed Daguerre, who was a native of the place. The ceremony was presided over by the municipal authorities. On Monday Dr. Hellmuth, late of Huron, coadjutor Bishop of Ripon, while on his way to consecrate two churches in Switzerland, opened Miss Leigh's home at 20, Rue Beaurepaire, for English girls who are employed in Paris theatres.

King Alfonso arrived at Madrid on Monday morning from his triumphal tour in the provinces. He was accompanied by the Queen, who joined him at Villalba.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands on Saturday last visited the International Exhibition of Paintings at Amsterdam. His Majesty, who was subsequently entertained at a dinner given by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, proposed the health of the foreign artists represented at the Exhibition.

The prizes were last Saturday distributed to the winning competitors at the Zurich Exhibition by M. Droz, member of the Federal Council, who in a long and animated speech said the Exhibition was one of which Switzerland had good reason to be proud, and that it had proved in every respect a brilliant success. In the evening there was an illumination.—The annual fête of the Swiss Alpine Club began on Sunday at Berne.

The German Emperor held a review of the Guards on Wednesday, followed by a gala dinner. The Federal Council has unanimously approved of the commercial treaty with Spain. Tuesday night's fête at the Hygienic Exhibition, Berlin, in aid of the Ischia Fund, was a great success. All parts of the grounds were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, coloured lamps, and gas torches. A powerful electric light rotated on the top of the cupola of the Exhibition building. The centre of interest was the Imperial Pavilion, where the Crown Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess William and their suites, who arrived at eight o'clock, were assembled.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, on his first visit to the Electrical Exhibition on Sunday night, received a warm welcome from the large crowd which had gathered in the Rotunda on the occasion. The number of persons present was upwards of fifteen thousand, and his Majesty's appearance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiastic cheering in all parts of the vast building. The Emperor expressed himself highly gratified at the magnificent display of electric lights and apparatus of all kinds and descriptions. He conversed with a number of the exhibitors, and particularly with the English Commissioners, Sir W. Siemens and Sir F. Abel. Sir William Siemens on Monday opened the series of lectures in connection with the Exhibition with an address in the theatre of the Rotunda. The subject on which he spoke was the sun, its temperature, light, and radiation, and particularly the electric measurement of the sun's heat. The lecture, which lasted just an hour, was loudly applauded by a fashionable audience, which filled every seat of the theatre.—The International Corn and Seed Market was opened at Vienna on Tuesday by Herr Denez, one of the heads of departments in the Ministry of Commerce, in presence of representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and War, and the Governor-Generals' offices, the vice-burgomaster and the railway directors.—There have been further serious anti-Jewish riots in Hungary, and many lives are said to have been lost in the conflicts between the people and the military, who were called out to quell the disturbances. Fresh anti-Magyar disturbances broke out on Sunday at Zagorjene, in Croatia, in which the Mayor and the communal notary were badly wounded, and four peasants were killed.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, accompanied by their children and the Grand Duchess Marie Paulowna, left Cronstadt on Monday afternoon, on board the Imperial yacht Dershava, for Copenhagen.

The Khedive has promulgated a decree ordering elections to be held in the course of September for provincial councils in Egypt.—Dr. Hunter's Report on the cholera epidemic in Egypt has been laid before Parliament. Dr. Hunter says it is simply an abuse of words to talk of sanitation in connection with Cairo, every sanitary law being grossly set at defiance. The canals are little better than sewers, and no precautions

deserving the name are taken to keep the source of the water supply from contamination. Conditions abound for the development and spread of disease in almost every form. In all essential features the cholera does not differ in type from that in India. Dr. Hunter gives an account of the measures taken to deal with the disease, and in conclusion expresses his satisfaction that the mission intrusted to him has been rendered comparatively easy by the readiness with which his suggestions have been received by the Egyptian Ministers.—Six doctors and thirty-six hospital assistants have arrived at Cairo from India, and although the cholera has virtually disappeared from Lower Egypt, their services will probably be retained.—Twenty-three more men were on Tuesday tried by court-martial at Alexandria for complicity in the Alexandria massacres. Thirteen of these were sentenced to be hanged.

President Arthur and his party arrived in the Upper Geyser basin, in the Yellowstone Park, on the 24th ult., and camped out.—The Lord Chief Justice of England and party arrived in New York yesterday week. A steam-yacht, with the reception committee on board, came out to meet the Celtic, which had taken the party across the Atlantic, and to welcome the visitors to the United States. Lord Coleridge spends his time in visiting the points of interest about the city. Last Saturday he crossed the Brooklyn Bridge and visited some of the newspaper offices. He attended the services at Trinity Church, New York, on Sunday morning, occupying John Jacob Astor's pew. In the afternoon the Lord Chief Justice and his son were the guests of Judge Kapallo at the Manhattan Hotel, Coney Island. Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Reeser, of the New York Court of Appeal, were of the party. The Union Club has invited Lord Coleridge to use its club-house during his visit.—The United States Government has purchased the property of Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, where George Washington was born. Congress has, moreover, voted 33,000 dollars to erect a monument upon the spot where the "Father of his Country" was born.—Oscar Wilde's play produced at New York has been withdrawn. It was a complete failure. It was to have run for three weeks, but a single week's performance resulted in the loss of 1200 dollars.—At a meeting of Irish Americans held at Nashville on Tuesday a large sum of money was collected for the defence of O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey.—A tornado burst over the south-eastern part of Minnesota on Wednesday week, by which the third part of the town of Rochester has been wrecked, and it is thought that hundreds of persons have been killed. A railway-train was blown off the line, killing, it is said, twenty-five passengers and injuring thirty-five others.—An Exposition of Arts and Industry has been opened in the Southern States of America, at Louisville, Kentucky. It is in every way successful, the space originally laid out for the use of exhibitors having to be considerably enlarged.—The steamer Riversdale blew up while lying at a wharf in North River, New York, on Tuesday afternoon, numerous lives being lost.

Princess Louise has presented a bust of herself, at the age of three years, to the Canadian National Art Gallery.—Subject to the sanction of Parliament, all matters in dispute between the Dominion Government and British Columbia have been satisfactorily adjusted.

A proclamation has been issued at Freetown announcing that her Majesty's Government has accepted from Queen Messah the ceded territory of Kitrim, on the coast adjoining Sherbro.

The Cape Legislature has passed a Bill repealing the Act by which Basutoland was annexed to that Colony. The majority of the people in that country are said to desire British rule.—Mr. Osborn, the British Resident on the Reserve Territory, went into the bush recently to see Cetewayo. The Zulu King refused to leave his hiding-place, but had an interview with the Deputy Commissioner, to whom he stated that he wanted no more advice from the Colonial authorities, but would in future act as he thought fit.

All the Australasian Colonies have accepted an invitation to attend a Conference to be held at Melbourne shortly on the annexation of New Guinea and the other islands in the Pacific.

Major Baring has been invested with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India by the Viceroy.—Official information has reached Simla confirming the intelligence of the general rising of the Ghilzais against the authority of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The directors of the London Missionary Society have received a telegram which states that the Queen of Madagascar died on July 13. Order and quiet prevailed in the capital and central provinces. Queen Ranavalana II. succeeded to the throne of Madagascar on the death of Queen Rasohierina on April 1, 1868. As she was known to be in favour of progress, her accession was generally hailed with satisfaction. After she had been elected Queen she adopted the Christian religion. The late Queen laid the foundations of Constitutional Government, and the important offices which she established are now held by native gentlemen educated in the college at Antananarivo. Queen Ranavalana effected the emancipation of all the Mozambique slaves in her dominions, and the importation of slaves was rendered illegal. Though domestic slavery still exists, it has been shorn of its worst features, and the public slave markets have been abolished.

Terrible volcanic eruptions took place on Sunday night in the island of Krakatoa, near Java, and much property has been destroyed near Batavia by the floods caused by the rise of the sea in consequence of the concomitant submarine disturbance. The lower parts of the city of Batavia have been swamped by a tidal wave. The place was in darkness for several hours on Monday owing to showers of ashes proceeding from the Krakatoa volcano.

The National Horse and Ram Show, held under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, was opened at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, on Tuesday morning. The attendance was exceptionally large, and it is claimed by the promoters that not only is the show the largest that has ever been held in the United Kingdom, but that it is the largest collection of horses ever brought together in any part of the world. The hunters' classes were the most important. In the classes for weight-carrying hunters Mr. M'Mahon, of Castleblaney, received the first prize; in the class for hunters to 15 stone Mr. Cotton, of Castlereagh, took first prize; in class V., for hunters to 13 st. 7 lb., Mr. Bingham, of Cheltenham, received the first prize.

Two collisions at sea occurred on Saturday and Sunday. The steamer Woodburn, on her way from Madras to London, became disabled, and from Lisbon she proceeded in tow. At three o'clock on Sunday morning, when forty-five miles off Plymouth, she was run into by the French Transatlantic mail-steamer St. Germain, and sank in two minutes. Eighteen lives were lost out of forty-one on board, mostly Norwegians and Swedes. The French steamer was so badly damaged that most of her six hundred passenger were transferred to the tug, which carried them to Plymouth.—Off Ushant, on Saturday, in a thick fog, the steamer Rivoli, of Newcastle, was run into by the German steamer Palermo, and foundered. Five lives were lost.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

With the holding at Dover last week of the annual congress of the British Archaeological Association, the holiday season for professional men may be said to have fairly begun.

On Monday morning the members assembled at the Lord Warden Hotel, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor (Mr. Dickeson) and Corporation. The Mayor presided, and in the course of his address apologised for the absence of Lord Granville, the president of the association, who, he said, was detained by Parliamentary duties, and from whom he read a note addressed to the members of the association wishing them a hearty welcome, and regretting that he was unable to be present to convey his sentiments personally. After luncheon the party was conveyed by special train to the Priory Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, whence they proceeded to the old Priory buildings, where a paper referring to the same was read by Dr. Astley. They then proceeded to the new Townhall, where an address of welcome was presented to them by the Mayor and Corporation, after which the borough muniments and regalia were inspected. The archaeologists returned at an early hour to Dover, where the Council Chamber at the Townhall has been placed at their disposal every night during the week for the reading and discussion of papers on subjects connected with the matter in hand.

On Tuesday the members visited the remains of Richborough Castle. A paper on this place was read by Mr. George Dowker. The party afterwards visited Sandwich, whence they proceeded to Walmer Castle, the residence of Earl Granville. In the absence of the Earl the visitors were received by the Countess.

The Association on Wednesday visited Lympne, the site of the earliest constructed church in that part of the county, which was described by the Rev. Canon Jenkins. The members then proceeded to Lympne Church, and the remains of the Castle and Roman town, which in the days of Caesar was a port of great importance. Westenhanger Castle was afterwards explored, the chief object of attraction being the tower where Fair Rosamond was concealed by her Royal lover. After the return to Dover in the evening there was a sitting of the congress in the council chamber, when Mr. G. Dowker read a paper on Richborough Castle, and Mr. Richard Sims one on the Dover records in the British Museum.

On Thursday morning the members set out for Canterbury, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall. Mr. G. Lambert described the regalia of the Corporation, Mr. Grey de Birch describing the charters, &c., and referring to the twelve seals connected with Canterbury and other cathedrals now in the British Museum. At the cathedral the party were received and conducted by Archdeacon Harrison, the history of the building being given by Canon Freemantle. The rest of the day was spent in visiting St. Augustine's Monastery. The evening sitting at Dover was held in the new Townhall at the Maison Dieu, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A. The papers read were three in number:—1, "Upper Sandown Castle," by Professor T. Kayter Lewis; 2, "Upon the Records relating to Dover in the British Museum," by Mr. Richard Sims; and, 3, "On St. Dunstan, the patron saint of the Goldsmiths' Company, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury," by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A. Each paper was followed by a discussion.

Yesterday week the members were favoured with a continuance of the fine weather which has hitherto befriended them. They spent the morning in a second expedition by the Chatham and Dover Railway to Canterbury, where, under the guidance of Mr. J. R. Hall, they visited the remains of the ancient Castle, the Dane John, and the City Walls, the Westgate, St. Dunstan's, St. Mildred's, and St. Pancras and St. Martin's parish churches. The Roman remains in the last-named churches were exhibited and commented upon by the Rev. Canon Routledge. Having partaken of luncheon at the Foresters' Hall, the party proceeded by special train to the Shepherd's Well Station, where carriages were in readiness to convey them to Barfreston Church, which was described by Mr. Loftus Brock, and afterwards to Coldred Church, which was made the subject of comment by the Rev. C. J. Wimberley. The return journey to Dover was effected by carriage in time for the evening meeting.

The Congress was brought to a close on Saturday, when one of the most interesting excursions of the week was made. At an early hour upwards of two hundred of the members and their friends assembled at their rendezvous, the Royal Oak Hotel, and proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., the hon. Congress secretary, to the Western Heights. The principal objects of interest for inspection here were the remains of the ancient church of the Knight Templars. The site of the Bredenstone, where the Court of Sheppy used to be held, was also visited and commented upon. The party then returned to Dover, and were conducted over St. Mary's parish church by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Puckle. The curious old Norman Church of St. James was also visited, and described by Mr. E. Knocker, F.S.A., who gave an account of the custom which at one time prevailed of holding here the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. After luncheon the Castle occupied the attention of the party throughout the greater portion of the afternoon. The ancient Church of St. Mary and the Roman Pharos were also visited, and described by the Rev. Canon Puckle. The day's excursion terminated with a visit to the Norman church at St. Margaret's, near Dover, which was described by the Vicar, the Rev. E. C. Lucey. At the evening meeting, which was presided over by the Mayor of Dover (Mr. R. Dickeson), an interesting paper on "Foreign Refugee Settlements in Kent" was read by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, librarian of Lambeth Palace; and a paper on "Dover Harbour in the time of Henry VIII." by Mr. G. R. Wright, Congress secretary. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the usual vote of complimentary thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Dover and the gentlemen who had read papers or had otherwise helped on the work of the Congress, which was passed unanimously. In celebration of the closing meeting, a conversazione and ball were held in the new Townhall, at the invitation of Mr. T. V. Brown, the Deputy Mayor, and was largely attended, the invitation being extended to many prominent inhabitants.

The Congress was extended three days this week, in visits to Calais, Amiens, Abbeville, and Boulogne.

The steam-ship Cape Clear, Captain Henderson, the first vessel chartered by the agents of the Tasmanian Government, sailed from Plymouth last Saturday with 372 souls.

There were 2450 births and 1356 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 159 and the deaths 153 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. One person died from smallpox, 53 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 16 from enteric fever, and 63 from dysentery. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 168, 177, and 178 in the three preceding weeks, fell to 160 last week, and were 4 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Saturday last the Fourth Session of the Tenth Parliament was prorogued, by Royal Commission, until Monday, Nov. 12. Outside the Houses of Parliament a good deal of interest was manifested in the Prorogation ceremony, and country visitors crowded Westminster Hall.

The House of Commons met at half-past one, but only about a dozen members had arrived at that time. Among these were Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Trevelyan. The Speaker entered the Chamber at a quarter to two, and during prayers there were about thirty members present. Lord Hartington, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, and Lord R. Grosvenor were on the Ministerial bench; but none of the prominent leaders of the Opposition were present. Several notices were given for "early next Session." Members then proceeded to put questions, but these were interrupted by the appearance of Black Rod.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by Commission to forty-six public and private Acts. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, Earl Sydney, Earl Kenmare, and Lord Monson. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In releasing you from your protracted labours I use the occasion to acknowledge your unremitting energy and devotion in the fulfilment of the great trust committed to you.

The harmony of my relations with foreign Governments continues to be undisturbed.

The Conference, assembled in London, for the settlement of various questions connected with the free navigation of the Danube, has, by the conciliatory attitude of the countries represented in it, arrived at an agreement favourable to commerce.

The work of administrative reorganisation in Egypt, though retarded at important points by the visitation of cholera, has steadily advanced.

The aim of the temporary occupation of the country by my military forces, the considerations which must supply the measure of its duration, and the constant direction of my efforts to the maintenance of established rights, to the tranquillity of the East, and to the welfare of the Egyptian people, have been more than once explained to you, and they remain unchanged.

Occurrences arising out of the French operations in Madagascar form the subject of communications with the Government of France, which, conducted in the spirit of friendship, will, I doubt not, lead to satisfactory results. In connection with these occurrences, my attention has been and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights or liberties of my subjects.

My hopes for the re-establishment of stable peace and order in Zululand have not as yet been fulfilled, and the working of the Convention with the Transvaal Government has proved, in certain respects, to be far from satisfactory.

In regard to the first, I shall, while avoiding all gratuitous interference, study to maintain such engagements as I have contracted, and keep steadily in view the security of the border of Natal.

The questions of frontier policy opened by the second which in different forms have for so long a time constituted the main difficulty in the administration of my South African possessions, will, with other points, shortly be discussed in this country between my Ministers and the confidential Envoys who are to be dispatched from the Transvaal for the purpose.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal supplies by which you have enabled me to make adequate provision for the public establishments and other services of the country during the current year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The revenue has thus far not fallen short of its anticipated amount; the condition of the classes suffering from the depression of agriculture has, in most districts of the country, shown some degree of improvement; and the general state of trade and industry is sound.

I can refer with greater satisfaction than on some former occasions to the condition of Ireland. Except in regard to the disposal of appeals, where there is still much to be desired, the action of the appointed tribunals has brought into wide operation the provisions of the Land Act; the late combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for rent, has been in a great degree broken up; there is a marked diminution of agrarian crime; and associations, having murder for their object, have been checked by the detection and punishment of offenders.

The expectations of more successful progress in the work of legislation which I expressed to you at the close of the last Session of Parliament have not been wholly disappointed; and I have cordially given my consent to many measures of public usefulness.

The Acts which secure due compensation to improving occupiers of land in England and Scotland respectively, and comprise other valuable provisions, will, I trust, tend alike to the promotion of confidence between classes, and to the more advantageous prosecution of the great business of agriculture.

The new law relating to corrupt practices at elections will not only tend towards extinguishing the grosser forms of mischief, at which it is particularly aimed, but will, by reducing the expenses of Parliamentary elections, give increased freedom of choice to the constituencies, and thus promote the more efficient representation of all classes in the great council of the nation.

The Act for the improvement of the Law of Bankruptcy appears well adapted to fulfil the favourable anticipations with which it has been received by the commercial and trading community; and the Act concerning Patents will be found greatly to improve the position of inventors, in whose ingenuity and resource the public has a substantial interest.

The provision which you have made for further securing a continuous redemption of the National Debt will materially aid the maintenance of the public credit.

The Act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise by improvement of communications, and for the further relief of particular districts by emigration and migration, supplies a new proof of your anxiety to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

The remission of Parliamentary labour which you have so amply earned will bring with it the discharge of important duties, both personal and public, in your respective districts. Alike in these, and in the arduous exertions which may be demanded from you in coming Sessions, I trust that the favour of Providence may uniformly guide you to promote the object of my constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

The Speaker then returned to the Lower House, where, standing at the table, he read the Speech from the Throne, and the Session was brought to an end—the members present taking their leave of the Speaker with the usual shake of the hand as they passed in single file and quitted the House.

On Tuesday night the poll on the Chester Parliamentary Improvement Bill was declared at the Townhall, the ratepayers approving of a bill for the abolition of the River Dee bridge-toll, towards which the Duke of Westminster has generously offered £10,000, by 3778 votes against 1488.

Acting on private information, the police on Tuesday seized arms and the tube of a dynamite exploder, which were concealed in the roof of a bakehouse belonging to a Town Councillor in Cork. Three of the workmen were arrested on suspicion.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, who is well known for his munificent gifts to Dunfermline, his native city, has intimated his intention to subscribe £1000 to the fund for completing the new buildings in connection with the University of Edinburgh.

Henry Davis, known as the "Old Miser of Peckham-grove," has been found dead in his own house, where he had lived in retirement for almost thirty years. On the premises being searched, some gold and silver and a quantity of valuable securities were discovered.

Viscount Sudley, the new Commissioner of her Majesty's Customs, is the eldest son of the Earl of Arran, and has already held office under the Crown as special Commissioner of Income tax. The present appointment was offered by the Premier to Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P. and declined.

The honorary gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has been presented to Professor Owen by the Council, in recognition of his numerous and important contributions to biological science and of the valuable services which he rendered to the college while he was Conservator of the Museum and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a very good day's sport on the Thursday at York last week. The Gincrack Stakes was regarded as a certainty for Juventus, a very highly-bred colt by Wild Oats from the famous Apology; and no one expected to see Arncliffe run him to a head. As, however, it was his first appearance in public, some allowance must be made for his inexperience, and he will probably do better at his next attempt. Lord Zetland, who was in rare form during the week, took the York Cup with MacMahon (6 st. 12 lb.); and the Harewood Plate, on which there was some very heavy betting, resulted in a dead-heat between Acrostic (7 st. 4 lb.) and Galvanic (7 st. 12 lb.). As Chislehurst escaped a penalty in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, he started a very warm favourite, and might possibly have won but for twisting a plate during the race. As it was, Ossian, who was conceding him 4 lb., beat him by a neck, and, being evidently an improving colt, must have a decided chance for the St. Leger. Ladislas once more disappointed his friends, and Britomartis cut up wretchedly badly. The meetings at Scarborough, Alexandra Park, Warwick, and Huntingdon do not call for special notice.

Owing to the long spell of dry weather, heavy scores have been the order of the day in the cricket-field, and most of the important matches of the past few days have ended in draws. Surrey v. Lancashire, however, proved an exception, as, after the game appeared all in favour of the northern county—Surrey requiring 112 runs to win, and having only three wickets to fall—Messrs. Roller (not out, 55) and Key (not out, 60) got together, and knocked off the required runs in very determined fashion. Too much praise cannot be given them for this grand performance, and we only regret that such a splendid match was marred by the disgraceful demonstration made by some of the spectators against Crossland's bowling. We do not wish for one moment to defend his style of delivery, which, to our mind, is often unfair; but this is entirely a matter for the decision of the umpire, and it is palpably against the true interests of cricket that any attempt should be made to coerce that official by an ignorant and howling mob. In this match Barlow (88) played a magnificent innings for the losers, going in first and being last man out. Lancashire has also suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Gloucestershire, thanks mainly to the fine batting of Messrs. W. G. Grace (112), and Cranston (127). Notts v. Gloucestershire and Middlesex v. Yorkshire both ended in draws.

On Saturday last the sixth race for the Twenty Miles Professional Bicycling Championship was ridden at the Belgrave-road Grounds, Leicester, when Wood won for the third time in succession, and the belt thus becomes his own property. Howell was beaten fifteen yards, and only finished about a length in front of Lees. The time was returned as 59 min. 41 2-5 sec., but it was really, in all probability, about ten seconds slower.

A ball at the Assembly Rooms, Castle-square, Ludlow, has brought the archery shooting season of 1883 to a close. The following were the prize-winners of the contests:—Ladies: Champion, Lady Croft; Handicap, Mrs. M. Wood; Second Visitors' Handicap, Miss Wheeler; Best Gold, Mrs. Metcalfe; Visitors' Best Value, Miss Pardoe; Best Dozen Arrows, Lady Croft. The Champion Silver Quiver has now been won for the third year by Lady Croft. Gentlemen: Champion, Mr. J. T. S. Metcalfe; Handicap, Mr. Hulme; Best Gold, Captain Allen; Visitors', Mr. H. B. Hall.

The cruisers' race at the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta was won last week by the Vanessa, after a fair race with the Quickstep: the other four competitors were beaten a long way. The Torbay Royal Regatta began on Tuesday last. The most important prize was £100 for bona fide cruising yachts, of any rig exceeding 30 tons, that have not taken part in any ordinary open races since 1875; yachts to sail in cruising trim, as defined by the Yacht Racing Association. All the six entries started, and, after a somewhat uneventful race, the Beluga, the Terpsichore, and the Nonpareil, came in in the order named, but the Terpsichore took first prize on her time allowance. Prizes for minor races were won by the Tara and the Freda.

Two swimming entertainments in aid of the "Captain Webb Widow Fund" are to be given on Monday next at the Lambeth Baths.

WATER POLO.

The officers of British Cavalry regiments and Horse Artillery, within the past ten or fifteen years, have become much addicted to "Polo," a species of pastime which is said to have been imported from the North-west Frontier of India, and to have originated, many ages since, among the nimble horsemen of Persia, or the neighbouring Turcomans and Afghans. It seems, however, to be correctly enough described as "Hockey on Horseback"; the ball which is driven to and fro by the contending parties, who endeavour to pass the goal, on each side, in spite of each other's resistance, being struck with long-handled mallets by riders on smart ponies, trained to such quick turnings, right or left hand, that they can elude the approaching adversary, and drive the ball away in another direction. No better test of expert horsemanship can be imagined; but the animals may, perhaps, suffer rather too severely from the use of the curb-bit, and their forelegs cannot always escape a blow, which must be damaging to any horse. The exercise is, nevertheless, obviously calculated to make excellent practice for light cavalry, using either the lance or the sabre; and it is one of a series of military sports which have long been in vogue in Central and Western Asia, where horses are cheap, and mounted soldiery have more to do in battle than they have in modern European warfare. A curious and amusing scene, represented in our Illustration, was lately exhibited on the ornamental water of one of the London parks by a party of gentlemen in canoes, who got up an aquatic variation of Polo, setting a football afloat, and contending in two hostile parties to drive it this way or that, by the strokes of their paddles. It is evident, however, that the disturbance of the water by so many blows, and by the movements of the canoes, must cause an infinity of cross-currents and eddies, which would prevent the ball going far in any certain direction, from the best-aimed and most forcible stroke. There is a good deal of fun to be got out of Water Polo, with many chances of an upsetting and a ducking; but it can hardly be raised to the rank of a scientific or artistic game.

Petitions for charters of incorporation have been presented to the Queen by the inhabitants of Lydd and of New Romney, both in the county of Kent.

The opening address at London Hospital Medical College will be given by Professor Huxley on Tuesday, Oct. 9, instead of Oct. 1, as previously announced. A conversazione will be held, to which all past and present students are invited.

Signor Fontana has executed three full-sized statues in Carrara marble of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and of an allegorical figure representing New South Wales, for the new Government Offices at Sydney.



E. MORANT COX

WATER POLO.



FESTIVITIES AT LONGLEAT, WILTSHIRE, ON THE COMING OF AGE OF LORD WEYMOUTH, SON OF THE MARQUIS OF BATH.

The stately mansion of Longleat, situated between Warminster and Frome, in Wiltshire, and surrounded by a park fifteen miles in circuit, was described in this Journal in December, 1881, when it was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, as guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath. We then gave some views of the house, a grand pile of stone designed in the mixed style of Italian and English Tudor architecture, partly built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but much enlarged and adorned since that period; with the extensive pleasure-grounds, the lakes and cascades formed by a small river flowing through the park; the principal entrance to the house, the saloon, the drawing-room, and other magnificent apartments of the interior. The present Marquis of Bath, the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Thynne, was born in 1831, and succeeded

his father, the third Marquis, in 1837. He is a descendant of Sir John Thynne, who in the time of Edward VI. was secretary to the Duke of Somerset, then Protector of the realm, and who obtained large grants of confiscated Church lands in Wiltshire, besides marrying a great city heiress, the sister of Sir Thomas Gresham. A peerage, with the titles of Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne of Warminster, was conferred upon the head of the family by Charles II., and the third Lord Weymouth, who in 1789 entertained George III. and Queen Charlotte at Longleat, was created Marquis of Bath. The present Marquis, who married, in 1861, a daughter of the third Lord de Vesci, has six children; the eldest son, Viscount Weymouth, came of age on July 15, but it was on the Tuesday of last week that this event was celebrated with great local festivities, of which we now present a series of illustrations.

A company of twelve hundred ladies and gentlemen of the two counties, Wilts and Somerset, assembled at luncheon under canvas on the lawn, presided over by the Marquis of Bath. Mr. Stratton, on behalf of five hundred tenant farmers of the Longleat estate, presented to Lord Weymouth an address of congratulation. He said that no class was so much interested in the welfare of the aristocracy as those privileged to rent under them, and that the tenant farmers unanimously desired to hold under a great estate. The older and larger the estate the more desirable was it to hold under it. Mr. Stratton proposed "The Health of Lord Weymouth," which was enthusiastically received. Lord Weymouth, in response, said he was deeply grateful for the address of the tenant farmers, as evidence of those close relations which had always existed between his family and themselves, and of their friendship

and mutual regard, which he should ever strive to maintain. Lord Heytesbury then proposed "The Health of the Marquis of Bath," and the toast was very warmly received. The Marquis, in responding, thanked the company for the welcome which they had given Lord Weymouth at the opening of his career.

Other toasts followed. There was a grand display of fireworks in the evening, provided by that skilful pyrotechnist, Mr. James Pain, of Wulworth; among the most admired devices of his art was a figure of Jumbo, the famous elephant, nearly as large as life. Our Artist's Sketches represent several other popular features and agreeable incidents of these festive proceedings, the decorations and triumphal arch in the village of Horningsham included. The towns of Frome and Warminster, about three miles from Longleat at opposite ends of the vast park, took their share of local rejoicings, and some of the townsfolk were among the spectators upon this interesting occasion.

HOLIDAY RAMBLES IN SCOTLAND.

In these days, by the aid of railways and steam-boats, the vacation tourist enjoys speedy access to a variety of delightful scenery, British and foreign, of the seashore, the mountains, forests, lakes, and rivers, invested with an endless store of poetic or historic associations, which lend the charm of romance and human interest to the contemplation of grand natural features in the diversified surface of the earth. It was rumoured, however, at the outset of the present holiday season, that the number of visitors to the Scottish Highlands did not seem likely to be so great as in former years. We should regret, upon several accounts, to learn hereafter that this unfavourable prospect had been confirmed, and that there were symptoms of even a temporary decline in the popular taste for excursions to those favourite scenes in North Britain, which are not only the finest examples of wild landscape grandeur in our native island, but are connected with some of the most stirring actions in its history, and some of the finest imaginative creations in English literature. It will be, in our opinion, a bad sign of the tendency of modern culture, if ever the poems and prose tales of Sir Walter Scott, which have, within this century, indirectly contributed so much to stimulate numerous visits from every part of England to the most celebrated places of resort north of the Tweed, should fall into neglect. Despite the signal demonstration in their favour made twelve years ago at the Scott Centenary Festival, since which time, by the expiration of copyright, his works have been published at a price to suit the very poorest reader, Scott may not for ever retain the position as a national classic, perhaps ranking next to Shakespeare for his treatment of themes belonging to the life of the people, which some of his admirers would have claimed on his behalf. But no other great writer of fiction has devoted his powers so fully to the illustration of British history, of romantic passages in the social and domestic life of past ages among his countrymen, and of the scenery of his native land; which last-mentioned consideration warrants our mention of Sir Walter upon the present occasion. For the tourists who direct their course to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs, as in the subject of one of our Illustrations this week, have probably been inspired to that choice by recollections of "The Lady of the Lake," his most beautiful narrative in verse. The necessary care of passengers' luggage, at the point where they exchange conveyance by the stage-coach for embarkation in the steam-boat, cannot make them unmindful of his glorious description of the sight they will soon enjoy. It is not yet in view, at the "Head of the Trossachs," where the royal hunter of the stag, who called himself "the Knight of Snowdon, James Fitzjames," descended on foot the rocky path through copse and thicket, to "a narrow inlet, still and deep," at the lower end of the Lake. But they might, if so disposed, climb from this very spot to the summit of the neighbouring crag, as he did,

And thus an airy point he won,
Where, gleaming with the setting sun,
One burnished sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him rolled;
In all her length far winding lay,
With promontory, creek, and bay,
And islands that, empurpled bright,
Floated amid the livelier light,
And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land.
High on the south, huge Ben-Venue
Down on the lake in masses threw
Flags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world;
A wilder forest feathered o'er
His ruined sides and summit hoar,
While on the north, through middle air,
Ben-Ah heaved high his forehead bare.

We perceive, however, that the steam-boat is ready to start, and the two young ladies, with the husband or brother who

accompanies them, have time only to get the porters to carry their trunk aboard; while their eyes have already been charmed, and their poetical reminiscences have been excited, by seeing, in the morning's drive, such famous places as Coillatoghe Ford, the shores of Loch Venachar and Loch Achray, with Laurick Mead, Duncriggan, and Gleninlas, the haunts of the Clan Alpine, and of their bold chieftain, Roderick Dhu. Leaving this party of tourists to make the best of Loch Katrine, without the assistance of the lovely Ellen rowing her light skiff over its placid waters, our attention is next called to a different, but scarcely less inviting region of Western Scotland, the noble Firth of Clyde, somewhere between Dunoon and Gourock, or lower down, near the Kyles of Bute. The Argyllshire mountains here begin to present an imposing aspect; but it is from a point higher up, opposite the entrance to Loch Long, that the more distant summits, as far as Ben Vorlich, appear sublimely beautiful when lit up with the glowing tints of sunrise, as the steamer arrives from Liverpool on a summer morning. Though Sir Walter Scott may not have described this particular spectacle, we can vouch for its being so wonderfully fair, in certain conditions of the atmosphere, when a transparent film of vapour just throws a veil of softness over the bright hues of the illuminated mountain tops, as to have an entrancing effect which neither poet nor painter could express. You may be a mere commercial traveller on your way to Glasgow, but this you will feel if you chance to see it, and will never forget it in after life. The peculiar atmospheric condition, unfortunately, is pretty sure to betoken a great deal of heavy rain, to which tourists in the West Highlands must resign themselves, knowing that, without such a vaporous climate, the scenery of that region would not be so enchanting as it is. We will suppose, nevertheless, that our friends in the Firth of Clyde have proceeded northward, by Loch Fyne and the Crinan Canal to Oban, and thence to the entrance of the Caledonian Canal. They have sojourned at Fort William, Bannavie, and Ballahulish, looking up at the big bulk of Ben Nevis from different sides, until their ambition to make the ascent demands its final gratification. Sir Walter Scott has nothing whatever to do with this, and would never have thought of doing it himself, even if he had not been, unhappily, lame. Some persons of tolerable discretion and experience declare that it does not pay for the trouble; but similar objections have been made to the ascent of Mont Blanc and of every famous mountain in the world. Mr. Clement Wragge, the enthusiastic and indefatigable conductor of a meteorological observatory on the top of Ben Nevis, which was lately described in this Journal, has rendered important public service by his labours in going up and down the mountain. Its elevation, 4106 ft. above the sea, is not exceeded in the British Islands, and its base is twenty-four miles in circuit. Like many other Scotch and Welsh mountains, it consists really of one mountain upon another; or rather, its upper portion is formed by the protrusion of black igneous rocks, a species of porphyry, through the masses of granite which constitute the lower terraces, and which hold a gloomy tarn or small lake in their bosom, at the height of 1700 ft. The toil of scrambling over the scattered blocks of stone, above this stage, becomes extremely fatiguing; but if the tourist can accomplish the feat, in clear weather he may enjoy a vast panorama of mountains, some in Argyllshire, some in Inverness-shire, in Aberdeenshire, and in Perthshire, which he will then be able to say that he saw; namely, Ben Cruchan, Ben Lomond, Ben More, Ben Lawers, Schellallion, Cairngorm, Ben MucDhui, and many others in different parts of the horizon. This is one way of seeing the Highlands of Scotland, whether or not the best way; there are, indeed, some true lovers of nature who prefer always to look at the mountains from below.

A large and influential meeting of representatives from North Wales and Cheshire was held on Monday at Chester, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, when a resolution inviting the Royal Agricultural Society to hold the show for 1885 at Chester was passed.

The number of paupers in the metropolis during the second week of August was 81,931, which is a decrease of 1192 on the corresponding period in 1882, an increase of 18 on the year 1881, and an increase of 2190 on 1880. The number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of that week was 312 men, 130 women, and 25 children.

Police-Constable Boans was on Tuesday morning severely wounded by a burglar at Wimbledon. He saw two men attempting to break into a house in Cottenham Park-road, and went up to them. He was stabbed by one and fired at twice by the other, the last shot taking effect in the thigh. The poor fellow is now at St. George's Hospital, doing well; the bullet having been extracted. Other accounts are given of the affair, varying in some particulars.

THE COURT.

The day before the Queen's departure for Scotland she held a Council at Osborne, at which were present Lord Carlingford, Earl Sydney, and the Marquis of Hartington; Lord Carlingford and Lord Sydney having audiences. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., Sir Lewis Malet, and Mr. John Blair Balfour, M.P., were sworn in members of the Privy Council, after which the Mayor of Windsor and Mr. Robert Rawlinson, Chief Engineering Inspector of the Local Government Board, were knighted. Princess Beatrice was present with the Queen. Princess Christian, with Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at Osborne to accompany the Queen and Princess Beatrice, with Princess Alice of Albany, to the Highlands. The Royal party left yesterday week, and travelled with the utmost quietude throughout the journey northwards, breakfast, as usual, being served at Perth station. A guard of honour of Gordon Highlanders, under Captain Bayley, was on duty on the Queen's arrival at Ballater on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty, with her daughters, drove in an open carriage drawn by four greys to Balmoral. The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort having fallen on Sunday, it was celebrated on Monday, when Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the gentlemen in waiting, and Dr. Profet, with the servants and tenants of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates, assembled at the obelisk at noon, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness.

A baronetcy has been conferred upon Mr. Thomas Henry Farrer, the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, in recognition of his long and distinguished public services.

Her Majesty has granted a pension from the Civil List of £250 a year to Mr. Matthew Arnold, in recognition of his distinguished literary attainments and of his eminence as a poet.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Collingwood Court, near Bagshot, last Saturday, and distributed the prizes. On Tuesday the Duke, Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Guards, inspected, on the parade-ground of Wellington Barracks, the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, which is under orders to embark from Woolwich for Dublin to-day (Saturday). His Royal Highness also paid a visit to the Tower of London and inspected the ranks of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, and subsequently held a Levée, when all the officers were presented to him, in recognition of his recent appointment as colonel in chief. The Duchess of Connaught arrived later, and a luncheon was provided in the officers' mess. The band of the regiment played during the parade, and also during luncheon.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace last Saturday to visit Earl and Countess Delaware at Buckhurst, Sussex.

Prince William of Hesse arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Germany on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

Dunfermline was en fête on Wednesday, in connection with the opening of the Carnegie Free Library by Lord Rosebery.

Mr. John Bright opened on Wednesday morning the Cobden Coffee-House, in Corporation-street, Birmingham, which has been erected at a cost of £10,000. The right hon. gentleman was entertained at breakfast by the Mayor.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 13 and following days:—Mr. J. J. Pratt, Dr. R. Shore, Mr. C. J. Sarkies, Mr. W. B. Bannerman, and Mr. H. Thomson.

The Hon. C. H. Strutt, Conservative, was returned without opposition, last Saturday, for East Essex, in the room of Colonel Ruggles-Brise, resigned.—Mr. J. W. Lowther, Conservative, and Mr. J. W. H. D. Handley, Liberal, were on Monday nominated for the vacant seat in Rutlandshire—the polling taking place on Friday.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer returned to the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, from Cork on Sunday evening. The Mayor of Cork has received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant, in which his Excellency expresses satisfaction with his recent visit to Cork, and thanks his Worship for the arrangements which were made.

Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the General Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, and stated that there was no authority for the statement that it would be kept open until November. There had been a promise given that there should be a Fishermen's Congress at the end of September. An important portion of the report, agreed to, referred to the future of the building and a proposed series of exhibitions.

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is decidedly a great success, the entries being from on an average 15,000 to 18,000 daily, Sundays 25,000. Last Sunday 30,000 persons entered. Fears were entertained that no lodging could be had, though wrongly, for every stranger can find accommodation in either private houses or hotels. Over and above the success of the Exhibition there is the success of the Lottery, which is the only one which gives the half of its capital in lots. The commission for buying lots has already begun its labours; objects ticketed and bought for the Lottery may already be seen in all classes of the Exhibition. All countries will take part in it, and purchases will be made, without distinction of country, in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, &c. The most agreeable route to take for Amsterdam is by Dover, Calais, and Brussels. Stay for a day or two can be made in Brussels and the Hague, where the seaside attracts numbers at present. On arriving at Amsterdam the tourist should address himself to the Exhibition Agency at the station, which will give him information as to lodgings, prices, &c. Provisions will be found everywhere, and in plentiful supply.

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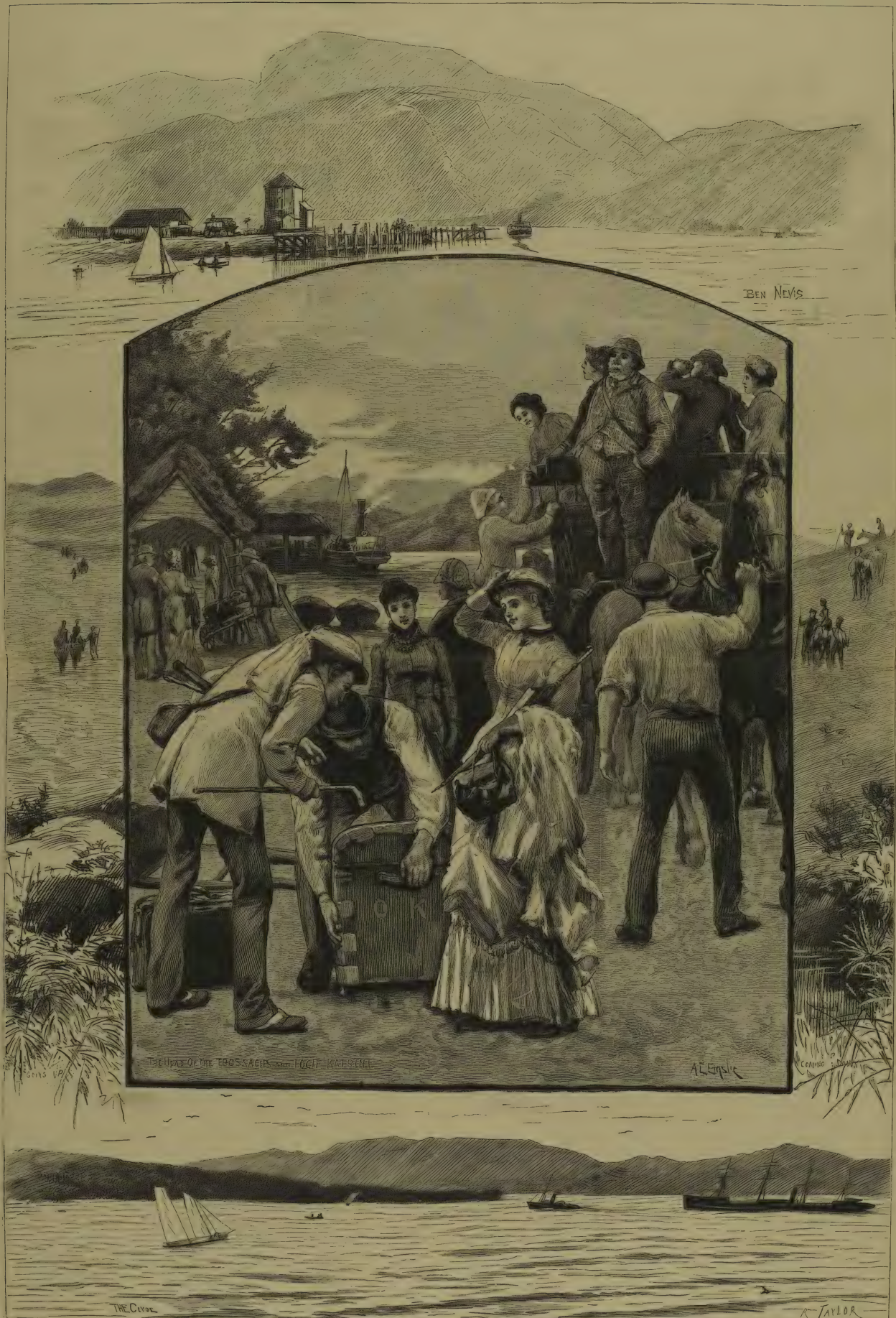
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Sophy took the flowers and, notwithstanding the need for haste, with neat-handed skill and taste arranged them, and gave them to her mail.

THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

CHAPTER XVII. BREAKING IT.



HE NEWS of death, especially if it be sudden and violent, will sober a drunken man; even those who "play at the game whose moves are death"—seasoned old soldiers—feel some shock when a comrade is snatched away from them by other than professional means—shot, shell, or steel. In civil life, for the moment, it creates a stir with which no other catastrophe—bankruptcy, an elopement, or even being raised to the Peerage—can compare. No man is so lethargic, or so immersed in greed or pleasure, but that at those terrible tidings a secret door is opened in his own soul, and he looks forth, if it is but for an instant, upon the dark unfathomed void that is awaiting him also. When the awful summons has been served upon one in youth and strength its effect upon the by-standers is still greater.

In the present case Mr. Mavors was, as was natural, the least moved of all those present. The dead man was personally unknown to him. He could only call to remembrance the tall handsome young fellow that had stood up (from various causes, with some difficulty) in the boat only last evening to drink Miss Gilbert's health, and was now nerveless, bloodless, breathless. Not for one instant did it enter into his mind that since the

unworthy object of her affection was removed the girl for whom he had himself begun to entertain "the low beginnings" of love had been rendered more accessible to him.

Nor, at all events for the present, did it occur to the Canon to congratulate himself upon a trouble ended—a domestic knot thus opportunely severed by the hand of Fate.

"Poor fellow, poor fellow," he murmured, softly.

These men were both, by nature, gentlemen.

Adair, too, was not unmoved. Death was no more familiar to him than to the other two, but he felt less of horror. There was something in his heart, though not in his voice, that smacked of hesitating satisfaction as he inquired, "Are you quite sure of this, Mr. Mavors?"

"Only too sure."

"How did it happen?" inquired the Canon. "How could it have happened?" Meaning that to the dead man water had been the natural element. If the misfortune had been less tremendous he would have said, "Why, he could swim like a fish." In catastrophes we do not use metaphors or common-places.

"He was rowing up some branch of the river where boats are forbidden, and was caught by the chain across the stream. I must go and see the poor lad, I suppose," said the Tutor, with melancholy apprehension, for his organisation was delicate, or rather his mode of life had made it so, "and then telegraph to his father."

"A terrible task," observed the Canon. "Good Heavens! if it had been my boy!"

"You would have had less to regret, my friend, in many ways," said the Tutor, rising.

Adair rose also. It was clear that the absence of strangers would be desirable. "I deeply regret, Adair," said the Canon, "that your first evening at the Laurels should be thus associated with calamity. The next time you come let us hope there will be more of *l'Allegro* and less of *Il Penseroso*. Poor young man, poor young man!"

Adair and Mr. Mavors walked away together; the distance between tutor and student, and that wider gulf caused by

natural antagonism, bridged over for the time by what had happened. When the palace of the French King was flooded by the mob, "the grand entries," we read, "were graciously accorded by his Majesty to even untitled loyalists."

"Did you know this unfortunate young fellow, Mr. Adair?"

"Slightly, Sir."

"He was not a reading man, I understand."

"By no means; no, Sir," was the dry reply.

"A little fast? A great pity. Still, let us hope there was nothing seriously amiss."

Unhappily, the recollection of his late enemy, as he strode back to the gate of the Laurels the previous night, and caused him to cower among the leaves, here occurred to Adair.

"There is no harm in hoping, Sir," he answered, drily;

"but the truth is, Perry was a bad lot."

Mr. Mavors glanced at his companion scornfully. He seemed to recognise in him, for the first time, the rival not of himself but of the dead man.

"Truth is a fine thing," he said; "still, it is a pity that you neglect the classics, since, at the very outset, they teach us to be charitable to those who have gone over to the majority."

Not a word more passed between them till their stiff good-night at the corner of Green-street, when Mr. Mavors betook himself to the dead man's rooms, whence he presently issued, with a white face and smothered aspiration that Mr. Prater would stop up to look after his own pupils.

At the Laurels the matter, unhappily, could not be so easily dismissed. It was a great relief to the Canon's mind to find, upon returning to the drawing-room, that Sophy had retired to her own room upon plea of indisposition; and, indeed, so soon as the excitement of society was lacking, and her mind reverted to her own affairs, the poor girl had found the effort of sustaining domestic conversation with Aunt Maria beyond her powers.

Miss Aldred, though no philosopher, possessed, as her brother flattered himself, much too well-balanced a mind to be "upset" by the intelligence he had to communicate; she

would bear it (he foresaw) like a Christian, and was, in fact, just the sort of person to break the news to poor Sophy herself instead of himself.

So far, however, from bearing with dignity the decree of Fate as regarded Mr. Herbert Perry, Miss Aldred received the Canon's news with such a flood of tears and wringing of hands as he had never seen out of a stage play.

Even his stiff, "I am altogether disappointed in you, Maria," which he threw at her like cold water, to "bring her to" (though in his heart he was very sorry for her), altogether failed of its intent. She was beyond the reach of such simple remedies.

It was not alone the sudden shock that had thus overwhelmed her; her conscience reproached her for having encouraged this unhappy young man (or, at all events, not discouraged him); and thereby exposed poor Sophy to those bitter regrets which would, no doubt, be henceforth her portion. The Canon, of course, knew nothing of this, and was fairly appalled by this failure of his calculations.

"If you allow yourself to be thus overcome in my presence, Maria (which I should have thought would have had some restraining influence over you), how can I trust you to carry this sad news to poor Sophy?"

Miss Aldred sobbed and shook her head. It was plain that she had no intention of carrying anything of the kind.

"But, Maria, you must surely perceive that that painful duty can only be performed by one of your own sex. As for me, it would be most unbecoming and—dear me—indecent. It would be also most injudicious, since the fact of my undertaking such a task would exaggerate its importance—would presuppose, I mean, certain feelings in poor Sophy which it is essential should be ignored."

But all these fine words and varnished phrases were quite lost on Aunt Maria.

"I couldn't do it, my dear brother," she sobbed, "to save my life."

"Then who, in Heaven's name, is to do it?"

Here there was a gentle knock at the door, and the question was answered for them by the entrance of Henny Helford.

The girl, who was in bonnet and shawl, had a pale face, but not a frightened one.

"I have heard the news," she said, in earnest, pitiful tones; "and came in quickly by the back way, in case I might be of any use to dear Sophy. Oh, Miss Aldred, how does she bear it?"

"My dear, she has not yet been told," answered the other, eagerly; "that is just what the Canon and I are talking about. We think that if a dear friend, and one of her own age, like you, could be induced to undertake such a mission, it would be very much the better for—for all of us."

"If you think that, of course I'll do it," said Henny, simply.

"You are a good, kind girl," said the Canon, shaking her by the hand. "Of course, this poor young fellow could never have been more to Sophy than an acquaintance; but still, there was a certain intimacy. It will be a shock, no doubt, to her, and a very painful task to you."

"Pray do not think of that," said Henny. "If my case were hers, I am sure she would do her best for me; though, indeed, if it were Frederick"—her eyes filled with tears at the mere thought of such an overwhelming calamity—"I think no human being could comfort me."

"The case you suppose, however, and Sophy's are vastly different," observed the Canon, decisively. "Mr. Perry's death can only affect my ward, I trust, as that of any other young man with whom she was on friendly terms. Still, I am not the less obliged to you for your kind offer, Henny. You heard how it happened, I conclude?"

"Yes, poor fellow—the chain," sighed Henny.

"And you will be sure to say how sorry we are," put in Aunt Maria, earnestly. "It is so unfortunate that only to-day I was obliged to speak to the poor child about him; when if we had waited"—and she looked at her brother reproachfully.

"We can only do what seems to us to be the best at the time," returned the Canon, with a shade of irritation. "If we could look into the future we should all behave differently, no doubt; but so far as my resolution with regard to this unhappy young man was concerned I have nothing to repent of—nothing; and there's an end of it."

And such, alas! must necessarily be our reflections in such cases. A little time is given to sentimental commiseration; then common-sense asserts itself; and eventually it is made clear that, after all, the private calamity is a substantial public benefit. It is what happens in the case of all who, upon the whole, have done evil rather than good—have decreased rather than increased the sum of human happiness. Their death is "a happy release;" however we gloze it over, we are glad that they are gone.

Sophy had gone to her own room; but not, as she had given out, with the intention of retiring to rest. Sleep, as she well knew, was far from her eyes. She had but exchanged her attire for a dressing-gown; and, seated in an arm-chair and with a book in her hand (not for study, but as a blind to whomsoever might intrude upon her solitude), had given herself over to meditation—fear.

Henny's quiet knock she had taken for that of her maid, and she did not even look up at her entrance, but sat staring straight before her, with haggard face and anxious eyes, the very picture of regret and despair.

"Is it possible," thought Henny, gazing at her in hushed amazement, "that she already knows what has taken place?"

The silence aroused Sophy from her evil dreams. "Good heavens! you here, Henny?" she exclaimed. "There is nothing wrong at home, I trust?"

"No, darling, not at my home," she answered, with grave significance.

Sophy trembled from head to foot. Had this cruel man, then, already betrayed her? or allowed her secret to escape him in his cups? Was the Canon so vehement in his indignation that he had not permitted Aunt Maria to speak with her, but had sent for Henny Helford to break to her some harsh, irrevocable decree?

"Some very bad news has come to-night," continued Henny, "concerning Mr. Herbert Perry."

What news could it be? Had he openly proclaimed that he was her husband, and been set down as a boastful and malignant liar? She could not bring her thoughts to bear on him save in some relation, more or less offensive, to herself.

"As he was boating on the river this afternoon, Sophy, a terrible accident happened—Don't look so strange, my darling," for Sophy's face had exhibited, first a wild surprise, and then an expression which Henny could not translate at all—one of unutterable relief. "Calm yourself, and strive to bear it like a good, brave girl."

"Is he dead, Henny?"

Only four words; but in their tones expressing as much anxiety as the human voice can convey.

"Alas, dear, yes! He is drowned!"

Sophy fell back in her chair, with her eyes closed. Henny thought she had fainted, and flew to the window to give her air.

It was fortunate, for if she had returned to her place by her friend's side, Sophy's smothered ejaculation of "Thank Heaven!" could hardly have escaped her ears.

Emfranchisement is a blessed thing, no matter by what means it is obtained—whether by manumission or the death of the taskmaster. The air that Sophy breathed was the air of freedom: those only can understand its sweetness who have been deprived of it.

"Darling, darling Sophy, try to bear it," whispered Henny, fervently.

"I will; I do." Then, in low tones which she strove to clothe in sorrow and strip of eagerness, "When did it happen?"

The form of inquiry was strange enough, the more natural question being obviously, "How did it happen?" But Henny set it down to her friend's confusion and distress of mind. As a matter of fact, Sophy had expressed the real point of her anxiety clearly enough.

"He was rowing on the river, poor fellow, up some back stream where there was a chain across; after chapel."

Sophy groaned. The first part of Henny's reply had comforted her companion; she knew that the obstacle in question existed on the stream that led from Trumpington Mill, and she took it for granted that the unhappy young man had perished on his return home from their interview early in the afternoon; there could have been no time for him to have reached home and written that letter to his father which he had threatened her with; but Henny's concluding words had filled her anew with apprehension; if the catastrophe took place after chapel there *had* been time. If that evidence of her marriage existed, it would be impossible to suppress it. A life of misery and thralldom was, indeed, no longer before her; but shameful exposure was—it was but too likely—awaiting her. It may have been a small thing to think of, side by side with such an awful catastrophe; but the one *had* happened and the other had not, and might be remedied. Under the influence of terror, the weak are scarcely less heartless than the cruel. There was, however, one advantage in this new cause for alarm. It filled poor Sophy with all the melancholy which her companion expected to find in her from another cause; there was no longer any need for hypocrisy. Her distress was such, indeed, that Henny began to feel that it was aggravated by her presence; and, with her usual simplicity and straightforwardness, presently inquired if this was the case.

"I came here to comfort you, my darling; but if, now that I have fulfilled my sad errand, you feel that you would rather be alone, do not hesitate to say so."

"If you don't mind, if you would not be hurt, dear Henny, I think I would," was the whispered rejoinder.

"And your aunt Maria; you would, perhaps, rather not see her to-night? While a wound is tender, one shrinks from even the kindest touch."

"True, darling, true," answered Sophy, eagerly; "how well you understand me. I had rather be quite alone."

Henny rose at once, and the girls embraced one another affectionately. Sophy dearly loved her friend. Nor must it be supposed that she had no scruples in deceiving her; her conscience reproached her very keenly, notwithstanding that, in truth, she had no other alternative in the matter. It is not the least among the many drawbacks attaching to a course of duplicity, that it forbids us to be open even with those from whom we would fain have no secrets: when we once leave the plateau of plain dealing, it is impossible to reascend at pleasure; a road has first to be made to it with toil and trouble, and by the work of our own hands.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A TERRIBLE ERRAND.

The instant that Sophy found herself alone she flew to the bell which summoned her waiting-maid.

"Jeannette, come here, I want you!" she cried, in a hoarse whisper. "You know what has happened, of course."

"Yes, indeed, Miss; it's an awful thing to have chanced to anybody. I can't say I'm so sorry as I should wish to be; but I daresay, notwithstanding all that's come and gone, you feel it; one's husband is one's husband."

"Hush, hush! I am not safe yet, Jenny."

"Good heavens!" The waiting maid turned pale as ashes; one would have almost thought she anticipated what her mistress was going to say.

"No, not safe. When poor Herbert left me at the mill, this afternoon, he informed me it was his fixed intention to write to his father and tell him all."

"Oh, indeed!" Jeannette strove to throw some interest into her tone, but the words fell flat. It would have been plain to anyone not wrapt in other matters that the girl had expected a much more serious communication.

"Do you not see," continued Sophy, impatiently, "that such a letter would be as ruinous to me as though he had told the Canon?"

"It would have been if it had been written; but the poor young gentleman never got home to write it."

"He did, *he did*," answered Sophy, with intense excitement.

"Henny tells me that what took place happened this evening, not this afternoon. He went out on the water a second time, and in the meanwhile that letter may have been written."

"Let us hope for the best, Miss; perhaps it was not written."

"I have had enough of hope and fear," replied Sophy, wildly. "Oh, Jeannette, help me now, and I shall never forget it."

"I will do anything in the world for you, dear Mistress. But what *can* I do? If the letter's gone—"

"But it has *not* gone," put in Sophy, eagerly. "It may have been written, but it could not have been in time for the post. If it was written at all, it will still be lying in poor Herbert's room. Jeannette, you must get that letter."

"Oh, Miss Sophy, but I cannot, and I dare not."

A picture had presented itself to her coarse but ready imagination, from which she shrank with horror, albeit she was a bold girl.

"Yet, Jeannette, you have done more than this for me," pleaded her mistress, "and with a willing mind. You have done wrong for my sake, even though you disapproved of it, and you cannot disapprove of this. If the letter gets to its destination my secret is out. It will be almost as bad for me as it seemed to have been yesterday."

"Nay, it will not be so bad as that, Miss."

In saying those words there was no intention in Jeannette's mind to minimise the calamity of which her young mistress stood in fear, and thereby excuse herself from the task suggested to her; she spoke them with extreme naturalness and naïveté; nothing in her opinion could be so bad, or nearly so bad, as the future that had so lately seemed to present itself to her young mistress—the being mated with Herbert Perry for life.

"At all events, it will be a terrible misfortune," pleaded Sophy; "it will lose me my aunt's affection, and my guardian's regard; my name will become a byword; I could never survive it. On the other hand, if you will but do me this

great service, the last I shall ever ask of you that may not be known to the whole world, nothing need be revealed; all will be well with me as it was before. Think, oh think of that."

"I do think of it, Miss; it seems too good to be true, don't it? To get out of such a hole as this—without even the trace of mud about you."

"You speak as if I had disgraced myself, Jeannette," exclaimed Sophy, vehemently. "How dare you?"

"Oh, I don't mean nothing disagreeable, Miss Sophy. You were married safe enough, worse luck to it. And thanks be to goodness you are a widow."

"But the letter, Jeannette," moaned her young mistress; "the letter. I've thought of a plan to get possession of it."

"Independent of me, I hope, Miss; leastways, I couldn't go into his room to get it, that's flat."

"It will not be where you think it is," said Sophy, ghastly pale, and speaking in hushed tones; "it will be in his sitting-room, on his writing-table, near the window. You know his landlady, Mrs. Aylett."

"Yes, I know her; to be sure, we can get at it through her. Perhaps for a ten-pound note she may be induced to let us have the letter, and to hold her tongue."

"No, no. *What!* another one to share my secret, and to keep me under her thumb for life! You must be mad to think of it. We must give her money, of course, but not as a bribe. Now listen to me. It is a shocking thing, but it must be done. You must take these flowers—you may say they came from my Aunt Maria, or even from myself; there will be no harm in that."

"What, to put them on him! No, Miss, I couldn't do it, not to save my life. I always feared him, but I fear him now ten thousand times as much. Not if you gave me a hundred pounds I couldn't do it."

"No one wants you to do it," said Sophy, earnestly. "Give them to Mrs. Aylett, she will do it; and while she is about it, you will be left alone in the sitting-room. While you have the chance, lose not a moment; the letter will be in the desk or in the blotting-pad, if it has been written at all."

"Very good, Miss; for your sake I will do my best. I will go to Green-street the very first thing to-morrow morning."

"To-night! to-night!" exclaimed her mistress, wringing her little hands. "To-morrow it will be too late. To-day, nothing will be touched; it always is so when there is to be an inquest."

Sophy's reading of sensational novels had not been labour lost in this case.

"I'd rather lose my thimble finger, Miss Sophy, than venture on such a thing," replied the girl. "Yet for your sake I'll try it. Give me the flowers."

"Good Jeannette, dear Jeannette, you are the best of friends; think how I shall count the moments till you come back again."

Then Sophy took the flowers, and, notwithstanding the need for haste, with neat-handed skill and taste arranged them, and gave them to her maid; for woman's fingers are not as those of men, but will deftly work when the heart is sick with sorrow and heavy with trouble, and devise things of beauty for the tomb as if they were for the altar.

For a few minutes after Jeannette's departure her young mistress sat sick at heart, and already tremulous with expectation of her return; then suddenly she rose, and went to her desk. It had for the first time occurred to her that therein also lay proof of her clandestine relations with the dead man; which, though indeed they did not hint of marriage, were significant enough of the affection that had once existed between them. She had not hitherto destroyed them, partly because her husband, if he was bent on disclosure, stood in no need of them to prove his case; and partly perhaps from woman's vanity. Though the man had been dead to her, and fear had usurped love's place long before he had met his death, he had been her lover once. Here were protestations of passions, pleas for haste, and assurances of eternal affection, some true, some false, but all breathing an incense which had at one time been very grateful to her. They had none of them passed through the post—for in those days he had been very cautious—but had been conveyed to her by his own hand, under circumstances wherein confidential speech had been impossible. As they had met, or parted company, at balls, or during some morning call, the hand, which was now cold and nerveless, had thrust them into her too willing palm.

If such evidence as this had escaped her attention, might there not be other such in existence which could one day be brought to light? Upon consideration, she felt confident that such was not the case. Gifts he had had from her; but such as he might have received, and probably had received, from other girls (a reflection that gave her comfort rather than pain), but no letters. She had never been so reckless as to write to him, either before or since their marriage. The witnesses of that ceremony, mere officials in one of the City churches, and Jeannette herself, were now the only repositories of her secret. If Herbert had not put his threat of writing to his father into effect, or if that letter could be secured, she would be safe. But would it be secured? It was ten o'clock when Jeannette had departed on her errand, and the sudden sound of the quarter, brought upon the wings of the north wind from some college clock, had but just died away. How terrible was this time of waiting! Books, to which she had hitherto been indebted when alone for many hours of forgetfulness and comparative ease, had now no power to enchain her attention: her eyes, her ears, her every sense (though she knew that at least an hour must elapse before her messenger's return) were on the watch.

The letters of the dead man were in her hand, and she was about to put them into the empty grate, previous to setting fire to them, when a sudden impulse—or the attraction of repulsion—prompted her to read them. She sat down and took them out one by one from the india-rubber band that held them together, and, as it happened, in their inverse order as to date. There were one or two written after their marriage, appointing time and place for their clandestine meetings; but even these were not free from reproaches and expressions of disappointment, as well as impatience—even threats. "I give you fair warning," he wrote, "that I am getting tired of this hide-and-seek existence." There were references of a disrespectful kind to her guardian, and then there came an opinion, bluntly enough expressed, that she might "play her cards" in such a manner as to "get on the blind side of him," and confess all without much hurt. "It was all very well for her," he said, to enjoy herself at balls and parties, "just as though she were her own mistress," and "condescend" to see him when she had a mind; but it was not so pleasant to him, who was short of money, worried by duns, taken to task by the "governor" about his degree; he was treated, in short, like a schoolboy, and was pretty well determined to put an end to it and assert himself. The Canon might not make them a very handsome allowance just at first, perhaps; but he (Herbert) wanted to be his own master. In reply, apparently, to some remonstrance of hers, where she reminded him of his solemn promise to keep matters secret until she came of age, he hinted that "all things were fair (lies included)

in love or war." Harsh letters these—cruel letters, which she burned one by one, with set lips and a frowning brow. Presently she came against one written on the eve of their secret marriage. This was couched in very different terms—it breathed not only affection, but promises of eternal love and fidelity. The paper trembled in her hand as Sophy read it. He had procured, he said, "a special license," and fulfilled the legal conditions by living in the same parish for so many days. She remarked how at the time she had smiled over his bad spelling, and resolved to undertake the task of improving him in this particular. He had then seemed ready enough to submit himself to her wishes; to sit at her feet, and generally to be guided by her in social and domestic matters. But instead of a pupil she had found him to be a master; obstinate of temper, intolerant of the least interference or suggestion, impracticable, churlish, vain. Still, remembering what he had been, or had seemed to be, she destroyed this memento with a sigh.

There remained the letters of the lover. In them was no trace of ill-humour—all was sunshine with no shadow. He had seemed to be like some young Greek god stooping from the clouds to woo her, and not only to woo but to worship. When she had first read those fervent words of admiration and devotion, she had felt herself more than mortal, though, in fact, she had been only too human. What promises, what protestations, what passion! It is not necessary to spell correctly to use the language of love with eloquence. Even now, when it was all falsified, and those vows had been proved to be but dicer's oaths, it carried her away with it. For the moment, as she read, the past returned to her. Once more she was a young girl, without experience of the world, full of tender dreams; the man of her choice had declared himself: he was the handsomest of created beings, and one of the best, though (as is always the case) there was a want of appreciation of him in some quarters. It was only, however, necessary to know him (as *she* did) to love him. What a future had seemed to lay before her!

At the remembrance of all these things Sophy's heart melted within her, and she burst into tears—not because the man we knew was dead, but another man, whom, to say truth, no one but herself had known, and because all the hopes and joys of her life had perished with him. As she sat with bowed head over the grey, ghostly ashes of these letters, Jeannette came softly into the room. Her face was deadly pale, and her head moved from side to side, but not in negation; it was only that trembling motion which, when their nerves are highly wrought, some women, otherwise self-possessed, are unable to repress.

"You have found it?" cried Sophy, starting to her feet. "Yes, I have found it. And when you have done thanking Heaven, Miss Sophy (for her mistress had broken out into the most passionate expressions of devotional gratitude), you may consider a little what I have gone through to get it. There it is. It was terrible to have to hold it in my hand; but it is what you wanted, I hope."

"Yes, yes," murmured Sophy, gazing at the letter, the envelope of which was unfastened, with eager, heated eyes. "This is his father's address. I have no doubt it is what I wanted; but would you mind making sure, Jeannette? I—I hardly like to read it."

It was not the notion of infringing a private right (since she had, indeed, become possessed of the thing by so doing) that caused her to feel this scruple; but a certain tenderness for the dead man himself, which, now that all danger was over, began for the first time to stir within her. She did not wish to have any new cause of dislike or dread against him, such as the contents of this missive were almost sure to prove.

"Read it!" exclaimed Jeannette. "I wouldn't read it if you gave me fifty pound. Is it not enough that you made me steal it, with him lying dead and cold—there, there, I didn't mean to cast it up against you, Miss Sophy," put in the girl, frightened at her mistress's look of horror; "it was not quite so bad as you are thinking, after all."

There was silence between the two women for a moment or two.

"Would you mind telling me all that happened?" said Sophy, gently.

Did she mind! As if the one real guerdon of such an enterprise had not been the right and privilege of narrating it. As if the sole thought which had lately buoyed her up in a sea of superstitious terror had not been the reflection that she would hereafter pose before an audience (limited though it must needs be to one person) as the heroine of a melodrama!

She told her story with a solemn face and in a gruesome tone, which, as she flattered herself, enhanced its horror.

"I let myself out quietly, Miss Sophy, by the back door, and hurried down the street to do your bidding. It seemed to me as if everyone I met must needs know what I was bent upon, and nobody can tell the shivers that seized hold upon me as I neared my journey's end. When I got to the house in Green-street the blinds were down; and somehow that reminded me so of what lay within it, that you might have knocked me down with a feather. However, I rang the bell, which was answered by Mrs. Aylett herself. Perhaps she found it company, poor woman, to attend to the door; and, anyway, she seemed very pleased to see me. She told me how it had all happened, of course, and how he had been brought on a stretcher, with his beautiful face covered up, which gave her such a turn, she said, as she thought she should never get over to her dying day. There was nobody had been to see him, though many had called to hear if the news was true; and Mr. Mavors, the Tutor, had just been and seemed frightened almost to death, though there was nothing now to frighten anybody she said, for he looked as comely as could be with his fine limbs showing through the sheet, poor fellow, and would I like to see him. "No," said I, thanking her kindly, "I wouldn't like that, if it was ever so; but I had brought some flowers from my mistress, who had known the poor young gentleman."

"Oh, yes," she said, "she knew that," and in such a meaning tone that it almost made my heart stop; 'but I must not suppose,' she went on, 'that you were the only one, for that there would be many a sore young heart in Cambridge, by reason of the news that day.'"

"Mrs. Aylett said that, did she?" inquired Sophy, in a low cold tone.

"She said so, Miss Sophy; but, bless you, there's no need to fash yourself upon that account: young men are all alike, it's my belief, except that some are worse than others; and, besides, Mrs. Aylett is one of those people as like to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. No one else, she allowed, had thought of sending him any flowers, which was not only kind and tender, but a deal better plan, she said, than putting them on a coffin—wreaths that might have cost a guinea or more perhaps—only to be buried in the damp cold earth, and to be of use to nobody; she would take care that those should be put upon his breast above the coverlet, where his dead eyes might rest upon 'em.—Don't ye cry, Miss Sophy; don't ye cry; it's better for you as matters are, and better, may be, for him, for it's my belief he would never, never have come to any good had he lived to the age of Methuselah.—Then, calling to mind my errand, I said that it was your wish that I

should bear witness to the flowers being placed where you would have them, only that I dared not venture into the room; and Mrs. Aylett, saying that could easily be contrived, beckoned me to follow her up stairs. Now, as you remember Miss, poor Mr. Perry's rooms communicate with one another by folding doors, but there is a step or two between them, so that one cannot pass from one to another in a moment."

Sophy bowed her head and trembled. She remembered it very well.

"Then when Mrs. Aylett left me in the sitting-room I lost not an instant, but ran up straightway to his writing-table, as you had enjoined on me, and the very first thing I saw, leaning up against the upper portion of the desk, as if waiting to be posted, was that letter, directed to his father. I thrust it in my pocket in a flash, and was ready for the landlady when she came out, close by the folding door, with the money you had given me for her. She took it, though not very willingly, saying that she did not need a present for doing what was nothing but a pleasure to her, though a sad one; and then I came home with my heart beating pit-a-pat, with the letter in my bosom, feeling like lead."

Sophy rose with grateful looks and kissed the girl. "Until you brought this to me, Jeannette," she said, "my heart was lead. Though this sad matter is now over, and all belonging to it"—here she put the closed letter into the flame of the candle, and held it till it was utterly destroyed—"I shall never forget the service you have done for me—never, never; but we will talk of that to-morrow. It is getting late, and you must be tired enough after all you have gone through."

"Very good, Miss Sophy," returned the other, lingering at the door; "are you sure you would not like me to sleep in your room to-night?"

"No, thank you, Jeannette," answered her mistress, simply, so buried in her own thoughts that she could not perceive what could be plainly read in Jeannette's frightened face, that the waiting-maid was saying two words for herself and one for her mistress.

How diverse and opposite, within the space of a few moments, are the emotions of a human soul! How sudden are its changes from apprehension to self-complacency, and how, in a flash (like the ten thousand faces on a race-course), its outlook on existence alters from dark to light. Left once more by herself, Sophy seemed a different being from that watcher in the night of a few seconds ago. A weight had been removed from her, the absence of which gave an unutterable sense of relief; she felt a new creature, blessed beyond all hope or expectation; and yet, unhappy girl, she dared not thank God for it. She was confident that all was now secure; that her old life was over and done away with, and that a new one was about to dawn, in which, taught by bitter experience, she would avoid all quicksands.

Whereas, alas! it was only one chapter of the old life that had closed. There is no Red Sea in which by any incantation known to man the Ghost of Folly and Falsehood can be laid at rest.

(To be continued.)

EARL SPENCER ON IRELAND.

Earl Spencer, at Castle Barnard, last week received an address from the Bandon Town Commissioners, congratulating his Excellency on his well-directed efforts to restore peace and good order to the country. The Lord Lieutenant, in replying, said:—

It is gratifying to me to hear from your lips approval of the policy which it has been the duty of her Majesty's Government to pursue since I came to Ireland. Unfortunately, for a considerable period lawless men had exercised a baneful interest in the community; crimes of the worst character, affecting the humbler as well as the higher classes of the country, were committed with impunity; and freedom of action was in peril of being destroyed. It is the first duty of Government to maintain law and order, and the Legislature armed the Irish Executive with a new power which it has been my earnest duty to apply with moderation and firmness. It is a most gratifying evidence of improvement to find all parties in the important county of Cork, irrespective of political difference, joining to promote an industrial Exhibition. I rejoice at the success of their patriotic exertions. It is by such co-operation, by the energy and action of communities and of their leading men, that progress is made by a nation. I foresee that happy results, not only for Cork, but your own town, and for other parts of Ireland, will follow this Exhibition. Men will see what is done and can be done by industrious Irishmen, and trade will, I trust, spring up in localities where a superabundant population now needs employment. You may be sure that the Government will anxiously endeavour to play its part in this important work by introducing measures to give greater liberty of action to local bodies and to individuals, and still more by upholding that supremacy of law and order without which capital will not flow to manufactures, and employers will not embark on any large undertaking.

His Excellency was entertained at luncheon in Cork on Thursday week by Sir D. O'Sullivan after having visited the Exhibition. In the course of a speech responding to the toast of his health his Excellency said:—

It is a very long while since I first addressed a public meeting in this room. Since the year 1869 a great many things have happened in the history of Ireland. There have been a great many things at which, we may rejoice. Many measures have been passed, which, though they may not have yet succeeded, will I hope bear fruit in the future (Cheers). Many sad chapters have also been added to that history. I shall not and need not refer to what we have passed through during the eventful year which is now closing. To me it will always be one of deep sorrow and painful recollections, but also in some ways of the deepest possible interest. I trust that we have now perhaps overcome some of the principal difficulties which met everybody who had at heart the welfare of Ireland, and that we have before us a brighter future than that which seemed to be in prospect a year ago (Cheers). I do think we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact of having a movement such as has taken place in Cork during the last few months. We see here that all parties, whatever opinions they have, however extreme their views and politics, may unite for one common purpose—to promote the welfare and prosperity of their country, and of the city in which they dwell (Cheers). I am glad to be able to come here as the Queen's representative, to show her Majesty's interest in undertakings like this, to show the interest which the Government take in them, and to show my own (Cheers). Here we may see what energetic men in this country can do, and I trust what they have done may be an example to others to follow, and that all will endeavour to put their shoulders to the wheel and promote those interests, which will be a lasting benefit to Ireland (Cheers). Seeing what has been done by united action in this exhibition, is it not possible that politicians may waive selfish views for the interests of their country, and as patriotic men may they not sink for a time the bitterness which is too often found in political harangues and political movements? (Hear, hear.) May they not sink all that, and give credit to those who take part in this work that they have the real welfare of their country at heart. With regard to the material prosperity of the country, you who have joined so patriotically together to promote the exhibition which we see flourishing in this city to-day have set a noble example (Cheers). I sincerely trust that that example will be followed throughout the country, and that these times of bitterness, crime, and agitation may be days of the past, and that we may look forward to practical measures, on which all may unite, for promoting the material prosperity of the country (Cheers).

Mr. Alderman Hadley, who is the next Alderman "below the chair," has expressed his willingness to serve the office of Lord Mayor next year should the livery elect him at Michaelmas and the Court of Aldermen ratify the choice.

Miss King, one of the nursing sisters at the Military Hospital, Chatham, yesterday received the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, conferred upon her in recognition of her energy and untiring devotion to the wounded in the Egyptian campaign.

The Hunters' Show of the United Counties Society, which includes Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Glamorgan, was held at Carmarthen yesterday week in magnificent weather. The exhibits were excellent, the two-year-olds being especially good.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This celebration, which recurs next week, will be the one hundred-and-sixtieth annual meeting of the cathedral choirs of this city, of Hereford, and of Worcester; the festivals being held at each place triennially. Their origin and progress have so frequently been recorded in detail, that brief reference thereto may now suffice. At first they were merely friendly meetings of the choristers for the performance of church services and anthems with organ accompaniment, but they very soon assumed a distinct purpose, sermons having been preached with special reference to the occasions, and collections made, at the Cathedral doors, in aid of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses. The musical importance of the festivals was also soon largely extended, the programmes having for very many years comprised performances of oratorios and other sacred works, with orchestral accompaniments, an augmented chorus, and the co-operation of eminent solo singers. Concerts of secular music also were, and still are, given in the Townhalls of the respective cities. Opposition has from time to time been made to the use of the Cathedral for oratorios, with their association of orchestral performers and concert or opera singers; and, after many fruitless efforts to suppress this form of the Festival, the opposing powers succeeded at Worcester in 1875, when the three-choirs meeting was reduced to the primitive conditions of anthems and service-music, with organ accompaniment only. The widespread dissatisfaction caused thereby resulted in a kind of compromise, by which the subsequent meetings of the three choirs were restored to their previous importance, forms of prayer being used before and after the oratorios in the cathedral, so as to give the aspect of a religious solemnity rather than of a mere musical performance. To this there could be no possible objection; indeed, the conditions are most reasonable and appropriate, considering the sacred nature of the music and of the building in which it is heard, and the special object of the Festivals. That the aid referred to is needed is evident from the fact that there are in the three dioceses eighty-nine benefices having incomes below £100 per annum.

To this purpose the collections and donations are exclusively appropriated, these not being touched for any of the expenses of the festival performances, which are defrayed from the proceeds of the sale of tickets; any deficit in which is divided among the stewards. Some heavy losses in past years, when but few gentlemen acted in this capacity, led to their being largely increased, the number at the forthcoming Festival being upwards of two hundred, headed by the name of the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and president of the Festival.

The arrangements for next week's performances are on the usual efficient scale. An orchestra, of full proportions, will be led by Mr. Carrodus, the nucleus of the chorus consisting of the three cathedral choirs, which will be augmented by choristers from various quarters.

The solo vocalists engaged are: Miss A. Williams, Mdle. Avigliana, Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Miss H. Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. Newth, Mr. F. King, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Santley. In accordance with the established rule, by which the Cathedral organists of the three cities alternately act as conductor, organist, and pianoforte accompanist at the festivals, Mr. C. L. Williams, of Gloucester, will direct the performances; Mr. Done, of Worcester, will preside at the pianoforte, at the miscellaneous concerts, and at the organ at the Wednesday evening performance in the Cathedral; and Mr. L. Colborne, of Hereford, will be the organist on other occasions.

On Tuesday morning next the Festival will be inaugurated by full choral service rendered by the three associated choirs, followed by a sermon, in reference to the occasion, to be preached by the Dean of Llandaff. On the same afternoon the musical performances will begin with "Elijah," the first miscellaneous concert in the Shirehall taking place in the evening. On Wednesday morning the cathedral performances will consist of Dr. Stainer's new work, "St. Mary Magdalen" (composed for the festival), Byrd's anthem, "Bow Thine ear," and Orlando Gibbons's "Hosanna" (pieces of old English music respectively of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), and Beethoven's first Mass (in C). Another Festival novelty—Dr. Arnold's "Sennacherib"—and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be given on Wednesday evening in the Cathedral, where Gounod's "Redemption" will be performed on Thursday morning, preceded by an elegiac symphony composed by Mr. C. V. Stanford, each new work being conducted by the composer. The second and last of the miscellaneous concerts in the Shirehall will take place on Thursday evening, the oratorio performances closing with "The Messiah" on Friday morning in the Cathedral, in the nave of which a special service will be held in the evening in termination of the Festival proceedings.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Sir George Grove (Macmillan and Co.). The seventeenth and eighteenth parts of this valuable work complete the article on Sketches, and end with one on the ancient round, "Sumer is icumen in," both by Mr. Rockstro. Among the more elaborate notices in the parts just issued are those on "Sonata," by Dr. C. H. H. Parry; "Song," by Mrs. E. Wodehouse; "Spohr," by Herr Paul David; "Spontini," by Dr. Spitta; "Steffani," by Mr. W. G. Cousins; "Steibelt," by the Rev. J. H. Mee; "Stradivari," by Mr. E. J. Payne; "Suite," by Dr. C. H. H. Parry, and "Sullivan" by the Editor. These—and other articles—are treated in a full and exhaustive manner, and the two parts now referred to confirm the impression derived from their predecessors, that the work, when completed, will be indispensable to all musicians—professional or amateur—as forming the only comprehensive musical dictionary, technical and biographical, in the English language. The portions now referred to close the third volume, and the work, we believe, is to be finished with another volume and a supplement.

"St. Mary Magdalen," a sacred cantata by Dr. John Stainer (Novello, Ewer, and Co.); "Sennacherib," a sacred cantata by Dr. G. B. Arnold (Weekes and Co.). These works have just been issued in cheap portable editions, in anticipation of their performance at the approaching Gloucester Festival, for which occasion they were specially composed. They will both be given on the second day of the Festival—Sept. 5—each in the Cathedral; Dr. Stainer's work in the morning, that of Dr. Arnold in the evening. Of their merits and characteristics we shall speak after hearing their performance.

Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., has returned his agricultural tenants 15 per cent of their last half-year's rents; and Major Appleby, of Barrow Hall, North Lincolnshire, has intimated to the tenants on his estate who suffered from the late hailstorms that he will remit the whole of next half-year's rents.



1. River Scene. 2. Native Musicians. 3. Country Cart. 4. Saigon, the French Settlement. 5. Native Pedlars. 6. Rich Merchant. 7. Native Soldier. 8. River Scene. 9. Racing-boat. 10. Lady and Gentleman of Annam. 11. Beggar. 12. Labourer.

SKETCHES OF TONQUIN AND LOWER ANNAM, COCHIN CHINA.

SKETCHES AT THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The International Fisheries Exhibition in the Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington attracts large numbers of visitors from the country, in these days when many of the Londoners are supposed to have seen it already, and to have gone out of town. Our Illustrations presented this week are of a mixed description; and in noticing their subjects we should hardly be called upon to enter into a set dissertation upon any particular branch of fishing industry, British or foreign, or upon the design and use of any kind of implements shown in the special departments of the Exhibition. It is not unlikely, indeed, that some readers may have satisfied their intelligent curiosity with the frequent and abundant descriptive accounts which have already been published in this Journal.

The visitor will do well, however, to bestow more than casual attention upon the varieties of life-saving apparatus, to be found by turning to the right hand, after passing Grace Darling's boat, in the British Sea Fisheries Gallery, nearly opposite the Dining Saloon. The Board of Trade, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Trinity House, the Meteorological Office (for storm warnings), the Shipwrecked Mariners' Association, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, several eminent boat-builders, Messrs. Forrest and Son, of Limehouse, and others, with the manufacturers and inventors of many serviceable devices, have contributed to this department. The rocket life-saving apparatus of the Board of Trade is shown in action, with a person seated in the receptacle to be hauled ashore by a pulley suspended from the cable, as represented in our Illustration. There is a large collection of beautifully constructed life-boats, surf-boats, and life-rafts, and unsinkable or self-righting vessels. A life-saving kite that will drop at command, and carry a light at night, affords an ingenious method of communication with the shore. A variety of dresses in which it is impossible to get under the water, patent rafts made out of deck seats, two of which will carry fifteen persons with water and provisions, water-tight tubular rafts, and other inventions for saving men from being drowned, are found in this department.

One division of the Exhibition, which is found in the eastern arcade, consists of articles of apparel and personal equipment for fishermen; but there are examples of this kind, displayed on life-sized figures standing here or there, in different parts of the buildings. We present a sketch of the figure of a Norfolk fisherman attired for wet weather. Waterproof oilskin clothing, boots of different lengths for wading, sou'wester hats and caps, knitted guernseys or jerseys, mittens and stockings, comfortable for warmth, and in a great variety of patterns, are here exhibited, with magneto-electric belts and brushes, intended to have an invigorating effect on the human body. Specimens of hand-knitting from the Shetland Isles are contributed by a benevolent lady, Mrs. G. Bain, of Eton-road, Haverstock-hill, who wishes to promote that domestic industry practised by the women and girls of the Shetland population.

The visitors to this Exhibition are apt soon to feel the need of recruiting their exhausted energies with a moderate allowance of food, whether they be pleased to call it dinner or lunch; and the sixpenny plate of fish, very nicely cooked and served by female attendants, in a special saloon to the left of the British Sea Fisheries Gallery, has proved an attractive repast every day since the opening of the Exhibition. The only drawback on this part of the arrangements is the inconvenience of waiting in a closely packed crowd, perhaps a quarter of an hour, at the narrow entrance within a barrier railing, through which one or two persons only can pass at a time; this regulation being enforced with a view to prevent more people getting into the saloon than can be accommodated with seats at the tables. As those who have eaten and risen from table go out, others are allowed to come in, but seldom more than eight or nine of them at once, while thirty or forty hungry and tired expectants may be kept in waiting outside the partition. Having at last been admitted, they find ample space and comfortable places, and the attentive waiters presently come round to ask whether they prefer "boiled" or "fried." This is the only choice that is offered, as a rule; and the portion of fish to be brought and laid before the guest may be sole or cod, or turbot, mackerel, or whiting, or something else; but it is sure to be good of its kind, with potatoes and bread, forming a simple and wholesome meal, an excellent luncheon, but not quite a satisfying dinner. In the adjacent dining-saloon, however, one may order whatever suits the palate from a variety of dishes, at prices scarcely differing from those of the first-class restaurants in London.

The valuable and interesting collections of curiosities from the South Sea Islands and the East Asiatic Archipelago brought home by Lady Brassey in the "Voyage of the Sunbeam" have been noticed in this Journal. Before leaving the Entrance Hall of the Exhibition, if the visitor looks round to the left hand, his or her attention must be caught by the beautiful display of corals, said to be worth £5000, and the cloak or robe of bright red and yellow feathers, from the Sandwich Islands, which hangs in a glass case against the wall. In the Life-Boat Gallery, to which reference has already been made, are Lady Brassey's canoes and models of vessels, including one of the Viking ship found in 1880 at Gokstad, on the coast of Norway, besides several models of Chinese and Japanese junks, in ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, porcelain, and bronze; and a canoe formed of the hollowed-out trunk of a tree, from Maitoa, in the South Sea Islands. Her Ladyship also contributes the elaborately carved figure-head of a grand canoe which belonged to the natives of Queen Charlotte's Sound in 1774, and in which the chiefs of the tribe came to meet Captain Cook when his ship, the Resolution, lay in that harbour, on his second voyage of discovery.

The Orkney fisheries, except the share taken by those islanders in the great herring fleet of North-east Scotland, are not of much importance; but cod and ling are obtained by line-fishing, and the lobsters of that region are highly esteemed. One or two fine living specimens are shown in the Aquarium of this Exhibition. Of the smaller kinds of shell-fish, a large quantity of periwinkles, and also of mussels, are sent from the Orkney Isles to Billingsgate Market. The dredge used for the gathering of mussels is one of the minor objects represented among our Illustrations.

The Chinese Court at the Exhibition is decorated in a curious and attractive manner, and is filled with entertaining objects; models of fishing-junks, manned by queer little figures, the faces and lively gestures of which are extremely amusing; and a large model to show the art of fishing by the aid of trained birds, cormorants, thirteen of which, having ropes tied about their necks, accompany a Chinaman seated in his boat. This kind of fishing is carried on in lagoons where there is no tide. When training first commences, a string is tied to one leg of the bird, the other end being fastened to the bank of the pond. They are then made to enter the water on the fisherman giving one kind of whistle; some fish are thrown to them, and they are called out by another whistle. After six weeks of this practice, they are trained from a boat. When used for fishing, they are kept short of food in the morning, and a hempen ring is fastened round their throats to prevent them from wallowing the fish. When their work is done, they are either

allowed to fish for themselves, or else the fisherman feeds them. A cormorant serves about five years. Besides this method, the Chinese make great use of stake nets and all sorts of appliances for catching fish by means of blocking their passage on the fall of the tide.

TONQUIN AND ANNAM.

The French military operations in Tonquin seem to approach a sudden crisis, though we were informed last week that a serious repulse had been inflicted upon a force of 1800 men, with fourteen guns, by the band of "Black Flags" and Chinese irregulars, allied with the Annam troops, who defend Sontay, in the delta of the Song-Koi River. But it is now announced that, on the 21st ult., the French squadron having previously bombarded the enemy's forts, a landing party of seamen and marines gained possession of the approaches to Hué, the fortified capital of Tonquin. The defences of the town of Hué are constructed in the European fashion of the last century, having been planned under the direction of the French officers who were attracted by the appeals of the missionary French Bishop into the service of Gialong, the great-grandfather of Tu Duc. Before that period Tonquin, having always been the Royal State, contained the Court; but Gialong, whose dynasty was more unpopular in the north than in the south of his dominions, resolved to move the capital to Hué. As the name signifies, it is the court or fortified residence of the prince. There are no private houses within the walls, and no trade is allowed to be carried on, except that of supplying the troops with such articles as they may need. The treasury, the magazines, and the barracks are to be found at Hué, as well as the palace of Tu Duc and the principal temples of religious sacrifice and ceremony; but all communication with the outer world can easily be cut off, as the bridges across the outer canal are only of wood, while those over the inner canal are described as handsome and of stone. It is not certain at what number the garrison of Hué should be placed, but it seems probable from all accounts that the total garrison must be nearly ten thousand men. In the meantime, a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to; and, on the 23rd ult., the King of Annam received two French plenipotentiaries, Messrs. Harmand and De Champeaux, to treat concerning terms of peace, which would involve the payment by him of a war indemnity, and the establishment of a French Protectorate all over Annam, with guarantees not secured by the treaty of 1874. A blockade of the ports at the mouth of the river has been effected by the French naval squadron.

The French settlement at Saigon, on the shore of the Gulf of Tonquin, was founded in 1860, but has not greatly prospered; it has an export trade in buffalo hides and horns, coconut oil, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and silk, but has enjoyed little commercial intercourse with the interior of Tonquin and the neighbouring Annam provinces; while it has been cut off from the trade route by the river into Yunnan and Western China. Tonquin, with the whole region of Annam and Cambodia, under the native rulers, was terribly misgoverned; and the incursions of the Chinese pirates were so little checked that the people had to retire from the seacoast into the interior, leaving a strip of fertile and high-y-cultivated land to become jungle; while the pirates would force their way up the creeks, burning and destroying what they could not carry away. Their male prisoners they dressed in Chinese clothes, and hurried them off to the Macao barracoons for shipment to Peru; the women they sold to wealthy Chinese of Macao, Canton, and Hong-Kong. The French, ever since they have assumed the protectorate of Lower Annam, have put an end to all this. Their war-vessels in the gulf have scourged the coast, ejecting the pirates from their haunts in the lagoons and islands; and legitimate trade has revived. With regard to the immediate cause of the present rupture, we have to go back to the Taiping rebellion in China. It would seem that several of the Taiping bands that had been worsted in the insurrection were driven by the Chinese Imperialist Generals over the borders into Tonquin. They formed themselves into independent communities, styling themselves Whang-ki and Hak-ki, Yellow and Black Flags. Into these communities members of the seaside pirates enrolled themselves. It was not long before they managed to get the control of the transit trade into Yunnan by land and river. They extorted a treaty from the King of the Annam nation, imposed duties, established monopolies, possessed agencies at Hong-Kong, and, in fact, did pretty much what they liked. It is with these people that France is dealing in the first place. By her settlement at Hanoi she threatens their interests and imperils their very existence. They refuse to accede to French demands, and shelter themselves under their treaty with the King of Annam; who, again, places himself under the wing of China as his suzerain. Thus the issue lies between France and China. Li Hung-Chang, the Grand Secretary, virtually Prime Minister of China, maintains the rights of his Imperial master, and France has voted credits and has dispatched iron-clads and transports.

Our Illustrations comprise a view of Saigon, the French settlement near the mouth of the river; and various Sketches of the costumes and appearance of the Annam people of different classes, inhabiting the eastern provinces of Cochin China.

The Portsmouth Waterworks Company have decided to create additional capital to the extent of £112,000 for new works and the extension of their property.

It has been decided that none of the awards for the Fisheries Exhibition shall be announced till the date of the closing ceremony, Oct. 31.

Major J. Thrapp Nightingale, Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, has been presented by Lord Midleton, on behalf of the subscribers, with a silver salver with a cradle engraved thereon, in commemoration of the fact that his wife had presented him with an addition to his family during his year of office. Major Nightingale himself was born while his father was holding office as third Mayor of Kingston.

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THE CHURCH.

It has been proposed to enlarge the cathedral at Pietermaritzburg as a memorial of the late Bishop Colenso.

Mr. I. Edgar Williams has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the Bishop of Chichester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, St. Albans, and Rochester have become patrons of the London Church Choir Association.

The Rev. Canon Camidge has been appointed by the Archbishop of York Rural Dean of Thirsk, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. T. Attwood.

On the 16th ult. the foundation-stone of the new schools in connection with St. John's parish church, Sunderland, was laid by the Countess of Scarborough.

A new church, in the Early English style, has been opened at Newton, near Helmsley. The site was given by the Earl of Feversham, who was also chief donor to the building fund.

On the 21st ult. the thirtieth anniversary of the West Kent Church of England School Teachers Association was held at Falconhurst, near Edenbridge, the seat of Mr. Talbot, M.P.

The Archbishop of York will be absent from his diocese for a short time. During the next few weeks communications on urgent business may be addressed to the Archdeacon.

The foundations of the south-eastern pier, which supported the now demolished Lantern Tower of Peterborough Cathedral, were unearthed last week, and found to be in a crumbling state many inches below the original level.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Rochester laid the foundation-stone of the St. Paul's Mission Hall, Penton-place, Walworth, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. The hall will seat 600 persons, and is estimated to cost from £2500 to £3000.

The Bishop of Bangor consecrated yesterday week the English church which was erected at Penmaenmawr some time ago. Mr. Gladstone has promised a bell, to be placed in the tower when completed. Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., was among those present.

A reredos, erected at a cost of £1000, in St. Michael's Church, Gloucester, was recently dedicated by the Bishop of the diocese. It was given by Mrs. Smith, of St. Aubyns, Dublin, as a memorial of her parents, who are buried in the church. The same lady gave a new reredos to Bangor Cathedral, as a memorial of her brother, Colonel Holt.

A festival of choirs composing the Wrexham Deanery Choral Union was held in St. Giles's parish church, Wrexham, on the 17th ult. A large congregation assembled in the sacred edifice, and choirs under the leadership of Mr. Prichard, the local organist, performed their parts excellently. The voices were well balanced, and the style of work rendered was good.

We are requested by the secretary of the Clergy Club (the temporary offices of which are at 8, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.) to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that laymen, being members of the Church of England, and especially those connected with or interested in Church work, are eligible for membership in this club.

Lance-Sergeant Douglas G. Huntly makes an earnest appeal for funds for the Church of England Soldiers' Institute at Aldershot, "the new and beautiful building of which (he says) has just been finished. It is proposed to add to its other attractions large swimming-bath, which will cost £2000. Any gifts, large or small, will be gratefully received. If sufficient money be forthcoming a gymnasium can also be added."

A military tournament was held on Wednesday at Bagshot Park, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, in aid of the building fund of Bagshot church. The arrangements were under the control of a committee of officers from Aldershot and a number of local gentlemen. In addition to military and athletic sports, the celebrated "musical rides" of the Queen's Bays, from Aldershot, and the 1st Life Guards, from Windsor, were given. The Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes.

The Archbishop of York has addressed the subjoined letter to the Archdeacons of his diocese:—"Bishopthorpe, York, Aug. 15, 1883.—My dear Archdeacon,—During the present unsettled weather there is considerable anxiety among the people as to the coming harvest. I would suggest that the clergy should use, in their public services, the prayer for fair weather; and that they should, in their pulpit teaching, direct their congregations, on the one hand, to acknowledge before God His great goodness in the many gifts which we enjoy; and, on the other hand, to express their trust in Him for the continuance of His goodness and mercy. Wishing you every blessing on your person and work, I am, yours truly, W. Ebor."

The Most Rev. Dr. Carr, late professor at Maynooth College, was on Sunday in the Pro-Cathedral of Galway consecrated R. C. Bishop of the united diocese of Galway, Kilmacduagh, and Kilfenora, by the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. McEvilly. The Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of Ireland, several Bishops, and over 100 dignitaries and priests were present at the ceremony.—A new Roman Catholic church has, by the aid of Mr. Thomas A. Young, lord of the manor of Kingerby, been erected at Great Grimsby, and a presbytery and schools adjoining are the gifts respectively of the late Sir John Hutton, Bart., and the Hon. Mrs. Fraser.

The first centenary of the establishment in this country of the New Jerusalem Church was celebrated at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the 16th ult. Dr. Bayley, the president for the year, took the chair, and addresses were delivered by ministers from various places in England and in the United States, upon the special features of this Church, and the progress it has made during the past hundred years. The conference will meet next year in Birmingham.

The annual assembly of the Union of the Welsh Congregationalists at Festiniog, Merionethshire, was recently held. Pastors and delegates attended from all parts of the Principality. The address from the chair was delivered on Wednesday week, and subsequently papers were read on matters closely affecting the life and work of the churches.

The concluding meeting of the Welsh Baptist Union was held on the 16th ult. at Ebbw Vale. After hearing an address from Mr. Baynes, secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, in which special appeal was made to Wales and Monmouthshire to assist in securing for the Mission an additional £15,000 per annum, it was resolved to hold a conference in Swansea for South Wales, and in Rhyl for North Wales, in the second week in October, to mature measures for dealing with the matter.

The annual assembly of the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales has been held this week at Bangor.

Mr. Ford Madox Brown has been elected an honorary member of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts.

Professor W. M. Hicks, M.A., has been appointed Principal of Firth College, Sheffield, in the room of Professor Jones, the newly-appointed Principal of the South Wales College. Mr. Hicks is a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was seventh Wrangler in 1873.

OBITUARY.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

An illustrious name has appeared in the roll of deaths. Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux, and Comte de Chambord, departed this life at Frohsdorf, in Austria, on the 24th ult. He was born Sept. 29, 1820, the posthumous son of H.R.H. the Duc de Berri (assassinated by Louvel), and in 1830 was declared King of France, as Henri V., on the abdication of his grandfather, Charles X., and the renunciation of his Uncle, the Duc d'Angoulême. His Royal position was denied him, but his rights of ancestry could not be; he was the undoubted heir male of the ancient monarchy of France, through Henry IV. and the Kings of Navarre, up to Louis X., and thence to Hugh Capet. He was also heir general of the old Celtic Kings of Scotland, through the elder line of Baliol. The Comte de Chambord married, in November, 1846, the Archduchess Marie Thérèse, sister of the late Duc de Modena, but had no issue. By his death the right to the Crown of France devolves on the Comte de Paris; but it must be borne in mind that the actual representative of the Bourbons is Don Carlos, of Spain. He derives by direct male descent from the son of Louis XIV., while the Comte de Paris, the chief of the Orleans branch, comes from the brother of the same monarch. The Treaty of Utrecht, however, which terminated the War of Succession, deprived the Spanish Bourbons of all claim to the throne of France. It is a curious fact that at the little Court of Modena, before its vicissitudes scattered its members, were collected the heirs of the Royal Houses of England, France, and Spain. The Duke of Modena was himself the representative of the English dynasties, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart; one of his sisters was married to the Comte de Chambord *de jure* King of France; and another to Don Carlos of Spain, heir in the male line to the Spanish Throne.

SIR FRANCIS S. REILLY.

Sir Francis Savage Reilly, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, died on the 27th ult. at Bournemouth. He was born in February, 1825, a younger son of the late Mr. James Miles Reilly, barrister, of Dublin (of the family of Reilly of Scarvagh), by Emilia Georgina, his wife, second daughter of the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, county Down. After a distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1851, and soon obtained extensive practice. In 1882 he was given a silk gown, appointed Counsel to the Speaker, and created a K.C.M.G. He has died unmarried.

BISHOP AMHERST.

The Right Rev. Francis Kerril Amherst, R. C. Bishop of Northampton from 1858 to 1879, died at Fieldgate House, Kenilworth, county Warwick, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-four. He was elder son of the late Mr. William Kerril Amherst, of Fieldgate House, by Mary Louisa, his wife, daughter of Mr. Francis Fortescue Turville, of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire. He received his education at Oscott, and, entering holy orders of the Church of Rome, was eventually raised to the episcopacy.

MR. PAPILLON.

Mr. Thomas Papillon, of Crowhurst Park, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., a considerable landed proprietor in Essex and Sussex, and patron of three livings, died on the 19th ult., aged eighty. He was eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Papillon, of Acrise, in Kent, by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Mr. Henry Cressett Pelham, of Crowhurst Park and Count Hall, Shropshire, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Papillon, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry IV. of France. He married, Sept. 8, 1825, Frances Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart., of Broome Park, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Philip Oxenden Papillon, of Lexden Manor, Essex, M.P. for Colchester from 1859 to 1865.

MR. W. DICKINS.

Mr. William Dickins, of Chevington, county Warwick, Senior Magistrate, Deputy Lieutenant, and for the last forty years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county in which he resided, died on the 18th ult., aged ninety. He was the only of the Rev. William Dickins, Rector of Chevington, and grandson of Anthony Dickins, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, by Sally, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Scrase, of Brighton. He was educated at Rugby, and at Exeter College, Oxford; and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1820. He married, in 1821, Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Sir J. Allan Park, the well-known Judge, and leaves a son and heir, William Park, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. John Wall Buckley, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington, since 1843, on the 15th ult., aged seventy-four.

John Alexander Smith, M.D., Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the 17th ult.

The Rev. Henry Addington, M.A. (Oxford), of Henlow Grange, Bedfordshire, formerly Vicar of Langford, on the 17th ult., aged sixty-three.

General George William Key, Colonel 15th King's Hussars, at the Manor House, Coates, Cirencester, on the 20th ult., aged seventy-one. He entered the Army, as Cornet, in 1831, attained the full rank of General in 1877, and was given the colonelcy of the 15th Hussars in 1871.

Lady Maria Isabella Wood, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, first Earl of Ravensworth, and wife of General Sir David Edward Wood, G.C.B., on the 24th ult., at Park Lodge, Sunninghill, Staines. She was born Dec. 22, 1822, and married April 10, 1861.

Mr. Henry Hulso Berens, of Sidecup, Kent, for many years a Director of the Bank of England, J.P., son of the late Mr. Joseph Berens, of Kewington, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Mr. R. Benyon, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-nine. His only child, Ellinor Frances, is wife of the Rev. Randolph M'Laughlin (of ancient Irish ancestry), who has taken the additional surname of Berens.

Mrs. Love, widow of Mr. Joseph Love, a Durham coal-owner, on the 24th ult., at her residence, Mount Beulah, Durham, aged eighty-three. Since her husband's death, which occurred eight years ago, Mrs. Love had given away £50,000 to religious and philanthropic objects—the Methodist New Connexion, of which both the deceased and her husband were members, being the chief recipients. Mrs. Love was the daughter of a North Shields timber merchant, and was married in 1825. She leaves one grandson.

Dr. Dyce Duckworth, M.D. Edinburgh, F.R.C.P. London, has been elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Southey, appointed Lord Chancellor's Visitor of Lunacy.

We are requested to state that it will be a great convenience to Mr. Gladstone, as well as expedite the dispatch of business, if, during his absence from London, all letters are addressed to him at 10, Downing-street, Whitehall.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

B G L (Finsbury Park).—We cordially approve of the movement, and shall be glad to assist it if we can do so.

O N (Copenhagen).—We have addressed a letter to you through the post.

J L S (Valparaiso).—The gentleman you name has retired from the chess arena, and is now an active and distinguished politician. We know only of one problem of his composition, and it was published in this column nearly forty years ago.

E E (Leicester-square).—Curiously old in style, but a neat problem nevertheless. When you assure us that it has not been published before it shall have a diagram.

Osmos (Cairo, Egypt).—We regret we cannot answer your question, because we have not seen the game. Can you favour us with any specimens of play from Cairo?

W W (Sydenham).—Your problem is marked for insertion, and shall shortly appear.

ALPHA.—We share your admiration for No. 2056. Its difficulty is proved in the diminished proportions of our list of solvers this week.

EN F (St. John's-wood).—We are greatly obliged for your contributions. The last shall have our best attention.

M C (Ealing).—Are you certain that you have set up the position correctly? The problem is perfectly sound.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2054 received from J T W, B H C (Salisbury), R H Brooks, R Worters, and J R (Edinburgh); of No. 2055 from New Forest, Emile Frau, W Biddle (Swansea), R Worters, and J R (Edinburgh).

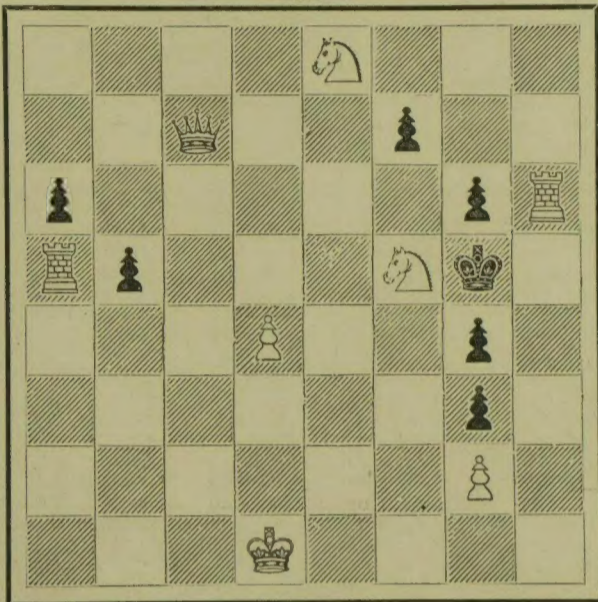
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2056 received from F Ferris, G W Law, P S Shenale, Aaron Harper, W Hillier, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, S Bullen, A W Scrutton, R T Kemp, An Old Hand, Ben Nevis, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, S Lowndes, H H Noyes, N S Harris, L L Greenaway, A M Porter, Harry Springthorpe, R J Vince, W Dewe, G Seymour, Jupiter Junior, J Falcon (Antwerp), T Greenbank, G Fowbrooke, A Karberg (Hamburg), W J Rudman, G S Oldfield, H K Adry, Nerina, C Darragh, Joseph Ainsworth, E Casella (Paris), J J Heaton, H Reeve, B R Wood, H Wardell, R T Kemp, Otto Fulder (Ghent), E E H, and Alpha.

NOTE.—A large number of proposed solutions of this problem, commencing 1. Kt to K 7th, 1. Kt to K 4th, and 1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch), have been received; but Black has good defences to all these moves, as our readers will find upon more careful examination of the position.

PROBLEM No. 2058.

By K. KONDELIK, of Prague.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played in the First Class between Messrs. LAMBERT and THOROLD.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. Kt to K B 3rd		17. K to R sq	Castles
Dr. Zukertort is responsible for this irregularity. He adopted it with conspicuous success in the late tournament at the Criterion.			
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. R to K Kt sq	P to K B 4th
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to B 5th
4. B to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd	20. Kt to R 5th	R to B 2nd
5. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P takes P	
6. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	White appears to have a solitary thought for his own attack, and consequently to have overlooked the home defence. 21. P to K 4th would have answered all purposes of attack, and would also have kept the adversary at arm's length.	
7. P takes P	Kt takes P	21. Kt takes P (B 4th)	
8. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	22. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
9. P to B 4th	P takes P	23. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
10. B takes P	B to K Kt 5th	24. Kt takes Q	Kt to R 6th
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 4th	A fine termination, characteristic of Mr. Thorold's style.	
12. B takes B	Kt takes B	25. R to K B sq	Q R to K Kt sq
13. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	26. Q to Kt sq	R to Kt 8th (ch), and Black mates next move.
14. P takes B	Q to Q 2nd		
15. Q to B 2nd	R to Q sq		
16. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 4th		

Our problem this week, is extracted from a cleverly conducted periodical, *Palace*, published in Prague. The composer, Mr. Kondelik, has a high reputation for originality and constructive skill, but his works are not often seen in this country.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the City Chess Club, which usually opens the winter season, has been fixed for Oct. 1 next. The handicap of next season at the club will be the largest ever before organised, one hundred members having already signified their intention of taking part in it.

We have received specimen numbers of a new chess paper, the *Vor Tid*, published at Copenhagen. Four columns in each issue are devoted to games and problems, the latter contributed by the best Scandinavian composers. The following position is selected as an example, not for its superiority to the others, but because the small number of pieces employed in the construction will have an attraction for many of our readers. It is the composition of A. W. Jensen, of Copenhagen.

White: K at Kt 2nd; Q at Kt 7th; Kts at K B 3rd and Q 5th; Pawn at Q Kt 5th. (Five pieces.)

Black: K at K 5th. (One piece.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Mr. John Morley has retired from the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The sixth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at the Free Public Library at Liverpool on the 11th prox. and three following days. The chair will be taken by the president, Sir James Picton. Papers will be read, and the local committee propose to hold an exhibition of objects and appliances illustrating the working arrangements, &c., of libraries in all their departments.

The British Dental Association met at Plymouth yesterday week, under the presidency of Mr. C. Spence Bate, whose address treated of the progress of dental science. With regard to the decay of the teeth, he favoured the germ theory; but he said that there was no doubt that the absence of lime from the teeth of the present generation facilitated the action of bacteria and the progress of decay. The absence of lime was largely due to the character of the food, and more especially to the vicious system of removing from wheat flour all the salts which were of importance to the human system. In the future history of dental surgery he believed loose teeth would be the only ones that would of necessity be removed. Extraction, once so common and still much too frequent, would be relegated to the barbarous ages. Dr. John Hunter, of Edinburgh, was elected president for next year, and Edinburgh was appointed the place of meeting. In the evening a banquet was held and largely attended. The Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, in proposing the toast of the evening, expressed the hope that efforts would be made, by elementary instruction on the treatment of teeth, to mitigate the acute and often prolonged suffering of the poor, and to prevent the premature decay of teeth, which so largely disqualified otherwise fine youths from naval and military service.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 20, 1882) of Mr. Thomas Agnew, late of Fairhope, Eccles Old-road, Pendleton, Lancashire, and of Manchester, print publisher, who died on April 21 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on July 27 by Mrs. Anne Agnew, the widow, Charles Swain Agnew, the brother, and William Lockett Agnew, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £530,000. The testator leaves £500 and his silver plate to his wife, his residence Fairhope, with the furniture, pictures, prints, effects, horses and carriages to her for life or widowhood, and then, subject to the power given to each of his daughters to select furniture, pictures, or effects to the value of £1000, to his son, William Lockett Agnew; the remainder of the Hope estate and £20,000 to his said son; £30,000, upon trust, for his said son for life, and then for his issue, as he shall appoint; £5000 to each of his daughters; £10,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters for life, and then for her issue, as she shall appoint; £4000 to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury; an annuity of £200 to his sister, Alice Anna; £1000 to his medical attendant, Dr. Borchardt; and £1000 to be distributed by his executors among the persons, whether domestic servants or others, in his employ, or in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons; and he empowers his executors to distribute a further sum of £1000 in the same manner if they think fit. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife during life or widowhood; should she marry again, in lieu of such life interest an annuity of £8000 is to be paid to her for life; and, subject thereto, such residue is to be held upon trust for all his children. In the event of either of his daughters marrying during the lifetime of his wife, with her consent, £30,000 is to be raised out of her share of the residue and settled on her.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1881), of Mr. Samuel Marshall, late of Uckfield, Sussex, who died on May 14 last, has been proved by the Rev. John James Brown, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £218,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies, directs one third of the residue of his estate and effects to be held, upon trust, for his brother, John Marshall, for life, then for his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Marshall, for life, and then for the children of his (testator's) nephew, William Marshall; another third is to be held upon trust for his four nieces, Miss Ann Edith Marshall, Mrs. Elizabeth Maude Brown, Miss Emily Esther Marshall, and Miss Helen Matilda Marshall, in equal shares; in the event of either of them dying without issue, her share is to go to the children of his said nephew. As to the remaining one third of the residue, it is to be divided into three parts, one of which he leaves, upon trust, for his niece, Mrs. Catherine Ann Lee, her husband, and children; one part he gives to his great-niece, Caroline Rose Arbuthnot, and the other part to the children of his said nephew, William Marshall.

The Scotch Confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire (dated July 11 last) of the deed of settlement, with two codicils, of Mr. William Stuart Stirling Craufurd, late of Milton, in the county of Lanark, who died at Cannes, on Feb. 23 last, granted to her Grace Caroline Agnes Stirling Craufurd, Duchess Dowager of Montrose, the widow, the sole executrix nominate, was sealed in London on the 11th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £154,000.

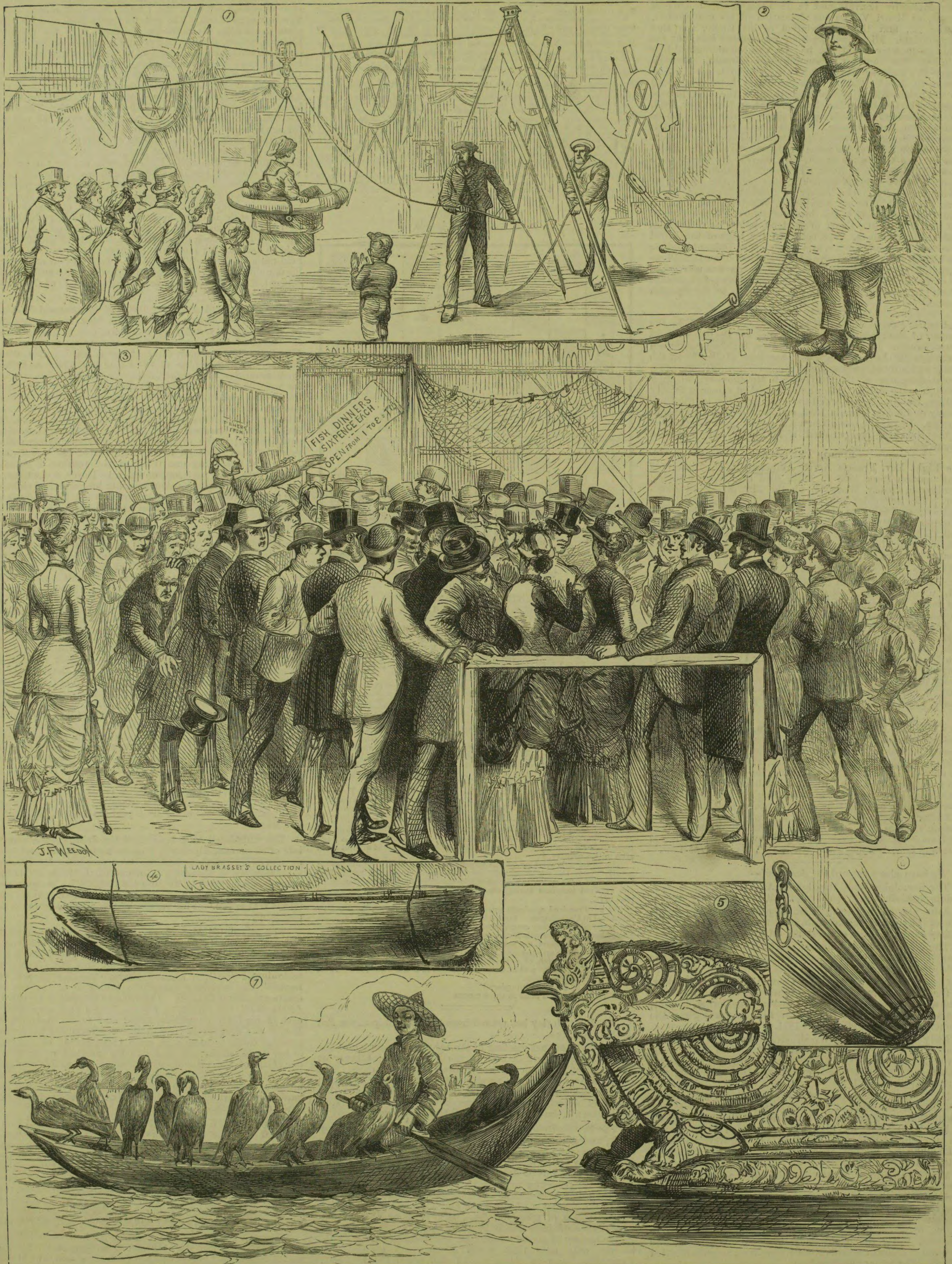
The will (dated Sept. 29, 1882) of Mr. Charles Hockin, late of No. 8, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, who died on May 12 last, was proved on July 21 by Miss Harriet Hockin, the daughter, and Frank Crisp, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture, effects, horses and carriages, his leasehold residence, and all his freehold and leasehold houses near the city of Norwich; a sum of £25,000 is also to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for his daughter Harriet; to his said daughter, in addition, all his houses and lands in the county of Cornwall, and £25,000; and there are a few other legacies, including half per cent on the value of his personal estate to his executors for their time and trouble. As to the residue of his property, he divides it into twenty parts, four of which he gives to his brother John; four to his wife's niece, Clara Van Karajin; three to Mary Ann Lethbridge, and the other nine parts to nine of his relatives and friends.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1882) of Mr. John Blake Cummins, late of Skellands, Ticehurst, Sussex, who died on June 1 last, at No. 233, Brompton-road, has been proved by Mrs. Caroline Cummins, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £39,000. The testator gives legacies to his daughter, son-in-law, brother, and others; and all his real estate and the residue of the personality to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1875) of Mr. Richard Barnardiston Yates, formerly of Shirley, near Southampton, but late of Southfield, Worthing, who died on April 30, at Westfield, Beckenham, Kent, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Yates, the widow, and the Rev. Samuel Bryan Crowther-Beynon, the nephew, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200 and all his furniture, effects, horses and carriages; to each of his three daughters, £100; and to his executor, the Rev. S. B. Crowther-Beynon, £50. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life; at her death, stocks and shares to the amount of £5000 and one third of the ultimate residue are given to his daughter Miss Ellen Flora Barnardiston Yates; and one third of the ultimate residue each to his daughters Mrs. Adelaide Barnardiston Crowther-Beynon and Mrs. Gertrude Anne Barnardiston Crowther-Beynon.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1879), with a codicil (dated Jan. 4, 1883), of Mr. William Wilson Carus-Wilson, late of Casterton Hall, Westmorland, and of Hayne House, Moretonhampstead, Devon, who died on June 11 last, has been proved by the Rev. William Carus-Wilson, the son, Edward Willson Crosse, and Arthur Willson Crosse, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £16,000. The testator settles his real estate on his said son, and gives legacies and annuities to other of his sons and to his daughters; and there are some bequests to others. The residue of the personality he leaves to his said son William.

The will (dated April 22, 1880), with a codicil (dated May 8, 1881), of the Rev. Edward Coleridge, M.A., Vicar of Mapledurham and Fellow of Eton College, who died on May 18 last, has been proved by General Lawrence Shadwell, C.B., and Captain Francis George Coleridge, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £10,000. The testator leaves some specific bequests to his said son and to his daughter, Mrs. Helen Frances Shadwell; the remainder of his household furniture, plate, horses and carriages, and £200 to his wife, Mrs. Mary Caroline Coleridge; one third of the residue of his property each to his said son and daughter, and one third, upon trust, for the widow and family of his deceased son, Alfred George Coleridge.



1. Life-Saving Apparatus of Board of Trade. 2. Norfolk Fisherman in Wet Weather Dress. 3. A Squeeze for the Sixpenny Fish Dinner. 4. Canoe from South Sea Islands (Lady Brassey's Collection). 5. Figurehead of War Canoe, Queen Charlotte's Sound, 1774. 6. Mussel Dredge, from the Orkneys. 7. Model of Fishing-Boat with Cormorants, from Ningpo, China.